The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1015—Vol. XXV.] LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855. [Price 6*d*.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, both in BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. Crofts transacts every description of business connected with the STOCK EXCHANGE at the same rates of commission as charged by the brokers of that establishment.—Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES LANE has REMOVED from 33, to 20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, where he continues to DEAL in DIVIDEND and LEADING MINES, at the closest market price.

Mr. Lane is a BUYER of—

West Caradon	Wheal Gill	Devon Great Cons.	Clijah & Wentworth
Mary Ann	Sortridge Consols	Great Onslow Cons.	West Damsel
Trelawny	East Wheal Russell	East Basset	North Basset
South Caradon	South Frances	Trewetha	

Mr. Lane is in a position to DEAL in Perran Consols, Trannack Consols, Mount's Bay Mines, and Penquean Slate Quarries, West Phœnix, Great Wheal Sheba, &c.

MR. J. B. BRENCHLEY TRANSACTS BUSINESS as a BUYER and SELLER in BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.—INVESTORS, exercising a judicious selection, will find the PRESENT OPPORTUNITY VERY FAVOURABLE for PURCHASING at very REDUCED PRICES, with an almost certainty of realising a handsome return ere long. Lists of prices forwarded, and every information furnished, upon application. Amongst others, FOR SALE,—

20 Alfred	10 South Tamar	4 Trelawny	1 Wheal Buller
1 Botallack	1 South Frances	2 Mary Ann	1 South Caradon
5 Bedford	20 Trewetha	10 Wheal Arthur	5 North Basset
		25 Trehane	5 West Providence

Also, NON-DIVIDEND—

10 Bryntail	50 Wheal Russell	15 Treharvah	10 Trefusis
100 Carreg-Hova	25 Sortridge	5 North Robert	100 Molland
20 E. Gunnis Lake	100 West Sortridge	50 Cwm Darren	50 Ludcott
25 North Trelawny	200 Tassan 1 Messer	20 East Frongoch	10 West Stray Park
10 Tremayne	50 Arundell	25 Wheal Golden	50 Wheal Langford
15 Wheal Wrey	20 East Russell	10 North Downs	5 South Garras

Botallack, paying £10 bi-monthly, is especially worthy of notice at present prices; South Garras is also worthy of notice.

Mining Offices, 2, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street.

MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET

Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

(Sworn Broker.)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, No. 3, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Mr. HENRY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best information; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

MR. CAREY, MINING AGENT, 6, MOORGATE STREET, CITY.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING SHARE DEALER, 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

MR. W. T. RICKARD, F.C.S., ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, Assayer of Copper and the Precious Metals, by Special Appointment of the Chilian Government, ACORN VILLA, FORD ROAD, OLD FORD, LONDON.

City Office, 17, Gracechurch-street.

MR. NEWTON SAMUELSON, F.C.S., ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,—3, HACKIN'S HEY, LIVERPOOL.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Wheal Zion, Alfred Consols, Hingston Down Consols, Dairhiew, South Bedford, Wheal Gill, and Castle Dinas; and will SELL Great Alfred, West Polberro, and Tamar Maria.

W. H. Brumby would call particular attention to Dairhiew, as one of the best investments in the market at anything like present prices.

MR. FRANCIS RIDGMAN, MINE SHAREBROKER, TAVISTOCK, DEVON.

MR. TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation in the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities of increased experience, is well adapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed to invest in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunity to invest. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

MINES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY begs to RECOMMEND parties seeking profitable investments to make a SELECTION from the following, being convinced that most of them will prove advantageous at present prices:

Wheal Buller.	Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).	Clijah and Wentworth.
Nant-ar-Nelle.	Ritton Castle.	Linares.
Boscean.	North Basset.	San Fernando.
Wood.	East Caradon.	Sortridge.

WANTED.—100 Poltimore, 1 Basset, 10 Trefusis, 2 Great Alfred.

List of prices, and full particulars of each, together with the value of all shares, will be forwarded on application.—2, Winchester-buildings, London.

MR. JAS. F. BODDY, 15, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the undermentioned, or any other MINES quoted in the General List of the *Mining Journal*, at the closest market prices, and will be happy to forward any information upon application:—

Alfred Consols	East Black Craig	Nor. Hingston Cons.	Tremollett Downs
itgoed Consols	East Boscean	Poltimore	United Mines
Arundell	Gonamena	Par Consols	West Basset
Balleswidden	Great Crinnis	Phœnix	Wheal Arthur
at Holes	Great Polgooth	Polberro	Wheal Basset
Bedford United	Garrag	Pembr. & E. Crinnis	Wheal Friendship
Black Craig	Gawton United	Pen-y-Gelli	Wheal Golden
Botallack Bryntail	Gilmar	Oakely	Wheal Jane
ell and Lanarth	Great Sheba Consols	Oola (Limerick)	Wheal Mary Ann
Butterdon	Great Wheal Alfred	Pendeen Consols	Wrysgan
Carn Brea	Great Rough Tor	Quintrell Downs	West Alfred
Comford	Great Sortridge	Rix Hill	West Crinnis
Condurrow	Herodsfoot	Rorrington	West Polberro
lling. Valley Cons.	Hingston Down Con.	Rosewarne	West Wheal Francis
Devon Great Cons.	Hennock	Round Hill	Wheal Alfred
hurode	Kennegy	South Caradon	Wheal Lemon
Dolcoath	Kirkcudbrightshire	South Tamar	Wh. Mary Gt. Cons.
Drake Walls	Kilraine	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Trefusis
Devon & Courtenay	Marke Valley	Stray Park and Camborne Vean	Wheal Uny
ev. Bull. Gt. Cons.	Merllyn	Sortridge Consols	Wheal Venton
Dinas Great Consols	Min. Co. of Ireland	Sortr. and Bedford	Wheal Whitleigh
unsley	Messer (Bodmin)	South Bog	Wheal Wrey
East Pool	Mixon Great Cons.	South Carn Brea	Wheal Zion
East Wheal Rose	Molland	St. Hilary	West Phœnix
Eaglebrook	Mostyn	South-West Phœnix	West Sortridge
East Basset	North Wheal Basset	Trehane	West Wh. Friendsh.
East Ding Dong	N. Brit. Burra Burra	Trewetha	Wheal Gill
East Tamar	North Buller	Trenow Consols	Wheal Ludcott
East Wheal Russell	North Downs	Tamar Maria	Wheal Surprise
East Wheal Vor	Nor. Wh. Trelawny		Yeoland Consols

FOR SALE.—200, or any part, Tregune Consols, 50 Wildberg, 25 Wheal Friendship (St. Hilary).

WANTED.—Sortridge Consols, Tincroft, Bedford United, and others.

Parties wishing to purchase or sell shares must please state price and number.

Feb. 3, 1855.

MR. HY. GOULD SHARP HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART:—

50 Molland, 2s. 6d.	10 Hope Valley, £1 7s.	100 Tamar Maria, 2s. 9d.	
0 Sortridge, 2s. 3d.	20 Tremoll. Down, 2s. 8d.	50 West Sortridge, 2s. 9d.	
0 Quintr. Downs, 1s. 9d.	5 Ponterwyd, £4½	50 So. Devon Consols, 9s.	
0 North Hingston, 2s. 6d.	100 Tassan Lead, 3s. 6d.	30 Gawton United, 9s. 6d.	
5 Alfred Consols	30 East Wh. Russell	100 Poltimore	3 West Providence
0 Boringdon Cons.	30 E. Gunnis Lake	30 Sortridge Cons.	100 Ritton Castle
4 Bedford United	2 Great Alfred	10 South Tamar	50 Trenow Consols
0 Crebor	10 Nor. Wh. Robert	10 Tincroft	50 Wildberg

And will BUY Eaglebrook and Nantes and [illegible].

Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

MINING INVESTMENT.—Mr. CHARLES GURNEY, No. 4, CORBET COURT, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, will be happy [to] PURCHASE or SELL SHARES, on the usual commission, in all DIVIDEND [M]INES, now paying from 15 to 20 per cent.; or in those working under prospects [of] early dividends.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES TRANSLATED, and the PROCEEDINGS at PUBLIC MEETINGS REPORTED [illegible].

MR. HERRON is a BUYER of the following SHARES:—

5 Gt. Alfred	20 Trebarvah	30 Alten	10 Craddock Moor
2 South Caradon	20 Wheal Crebor	2 United Mines	10 Gonamena
30 St. Day United	10 Wheal Wrey	1 South Basset	1 South Frances
10 East Wheal Rose	50 Garreg	20 Bedford Consols	20 Wheal Edward
2 East Darren	5 Cobre	5 Clij. and Wentw.	

Mr. Herron has FOR SALE the following:—

30 Tamar Consols	2 Halamanning	4 Wheal Reeth	30 North Downs
30 Tincroft	50 Thomas's United	20 Orsedd	10 North Robert
50 Molland	20 Sortridge Cons.	20 Callington	10 North Basset
50 Cwm Darren	10 Alfred Consols	2 Balnoon Consols	10 West Basset
30 Kenneggy	5 West Providence	2 Wellington	50 Cubert
40 Cae Gynon	5 West Alf. Cons.	50 Wheal Norris	20 Trehane
50 Rorrington	5 Butterdon	30 Pemb. & Crinnis	20 Wheal Zion
10 Lewis	5 Venton	20 Silver Brook	20 Tremoll. Downs
20 Drake Walls	20 Merllyn	30 East Tamar	2 Trelawny
30 Kilraine	10 Pen-y-Gelli	10 Mill Pool	5 Providence Mines
20 Wheal Golden	1 East Basset	20 Pendeen	10 St. John del Rey
50 Wheal Harriett	1 Grambler	20 Treleigh	50 United Mexican

33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, Feb. 2, 1855.

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES.

MR. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the soundness of the information to which he has access, and the *bona fide* character of the undertakings to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to secure the support of his clients.—Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, City.

MR. LELEAN DEALS in MINE, RAILWAY, and every other description of SHARES, STOCK, or SECURITY. The present low price of mining shares offers a favourable opportunity to capitalists seeking such investments, as, by a judicious selection, 20 to 30 per cent. can be obtained.

Money lent on good security. Country orders punctually attended to.

4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London.

FOR SALE, a very good CHINA CLAY SETT; also, a TIN MINING SETT.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Lelean, 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London, where samples of the clay may be seen.

MR. E. EDWARDS, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR, LAND SURVEYOR, VALUER, &c.

Balance-sheets and Statements accurately prepared.

Land and Estates carefully Surveyed, Mapped, and Valued.

All communications addressed to 52, Threadneedle-street, or 7, Little Winchester-street, will receive prompt attention.

MINES IN THE LISKEARD DISTRICT.—Mr. M. W. BAWDEN, OF LISKEARD, begs to call the attention of speculators to the undermentioned MINES, which can be judiciously recommended, and, in the present depressed state of affairs, can be purchased with great advantage:

COPPER MINES MAKING RETURNS.

South Caradon.—An excellent dividend mine.

West Caradon.—A good dividend mine.

Phœnix Mine.—A good dividend mine.

Craddock Moor.—Adjoins West Caradon; lodes the same. [Devon Consols.

Great Sheba Consols.—A good investment; a lode 12 feet wide, supposed to be the Gonamena.—Contains some of West Caradon lodes, and others of equal promise.

Wheal Mary Great Consols.—A mine with good and excellent prospects for copper ore.

SILVER-LEAD MAKING RETURNS.

Wheal Trelawny.—A dividend mine.

Wheal Mary Ann.—A dividend mine.

Wheal Wrey.—An excellent speculation; a mine of great promise.

North Wheal Trelawny.—A very promising mine.

Trewetha Mine.—An excellent mine, with good returns.

Wheal Gill.—A very extensive sett, likely to be a mine of good character, and supposed to contain all the above productive silver-lead lodes.

MICHAEL WILLIAMS BAWDEN,
Mining Sharebroker and Assayer, Liskeard.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest, their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS, and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.

Mr. Hopkins requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.

Mr. Hopkins is now prepared to receive prospectuses and reports on new undertakings, to give his opinion thereon, and to take an interest and an active part in the London management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his clients.—38, Thurloe-square, Brompton.

MR. CALVERT begs to inform the public, or those desirous of turning to good account many poor and, at present, worthless ores, that, when they are tired of the delusion and quackery of gold machines and gold companies, he will be happy to prove to them that there EXISTS in GREAT BRITAIN various ROCKS, VEINS, EARTHS, &c., which may be very cheaply and profitably operated on for GOLD.

He is willing to take the ACTIVE MANAGEMENT of any mining sett that contains sufficient of the precious metal, until it shall declare returning profits, and a few have learnt sufficient of the art to be able to carry on the undertaking; but he reserves to himself the right of first judging whether there be a sufficiency of the metal to balance the expense of treating the matrix that may contain it.

Address, 189, Strand.

BOTALLACK TIN AND COPPER MINES.—Mr. W. CHARLES has SHARES FOR SALE in the above important MINES, which are now paying £10 per share every two months. W. Charles has SHARES FOR SALE also in the following:—viz., Great Crinnis, West Par Consols, East Caradon, Caylan, Keswick, Langford and Baring, Albion Clay, Wrysgan Slate, North Trelawny, and others. Mr. W. Charles is a BUYER in West Crinnis, Marke Valley, Union Tin, and others.—27, Austinfriars, Jan. 26, 1855.

BOTALLACK.—Mr. FOULKES has ONE SHARE TO SELL in this MINE, which is now paying, and has continued to pay, large dividends for some time past. Amount divided amongst the shareholders in 1854, £11,100, or £55 10s. per share.—Apply for price at 58, Old Broad-street.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—Mr. FOULKES has FIVE SHARES TO DISPOSE OF in this MINE, at £50 each.—Apply at 58, Old Broad-street.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—TO BE SOLD, ONE HUNDRED SHARES in this MINE, at 25s. per share.—Apply at the office of Mr. W. C. Foulkes, 58, Old Broad-street.

MR. TREDINNICK, 4, AUSTINFRIARS, is instructed to SELL 500 Great Polgooth, 250 Crow Hill (St. Stephen's), 300 Carvath United. Any reasonable offer will be accepted.—Feb. 2, 1855.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER and CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, continue to ADVISE CAPITALISTS upon all description of MINING PROPERTY; and beg respectfully to call attention to the present favourable opportunity of PURCHASING in both BRITISH and FOREIGN DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, a careful selection of which cannot fail to remunerate all who invest, many of them paying profits of from 15 to 20 per cent.

T. Fuller and Co., being in daily communication with agents of practical experience of the principal mines of Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, are in a position to furnish every information, either personally or by letter, and all instructions promptly attended to. Every kind of business transacted upon Stock Exchange principles.

N.B. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned, having for many years devoted his particular attention to the rise and progress of the various Joint-Stock Associations connected with the colonies, at home and abroad, and receiving regularly their reports and full details of their proceedings, besides possessing many valuable and exclusive sources of information, through his extensive foreign correspondence, is enabled to FURNISH IMPARTIAL and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, as to the position and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to those who may be interested as shareholders, or are seeking profitable channels of investment.

P. L. SIMMONDS, 5, Barge-yard, London.

TO HOLDERS OF RAILWAY, MINING SHARES, AND DEBENTURES.—LOANS on ENGLISH or FOREIGN RAILWAY, MINING SHARES, and DEBENTURES, for any period, from six months to five years, at 5 per cent. per annum.—Apply to Mr. Charles Martell, solicitor, 86, Chancery-lane.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—The OFFICES for PROCURING PATENTS are REMOVED to No. 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, where all information (British and foreign) may be obtained [illegible], Bellford, Gardinal, and Co., patent agents and negociators.

GEORGE MOORE, 32, NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and every information given as to the market value of shares.

Sworn Broker.

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE, MINING AGENTS, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. ADAM MURRAY, F.G.S., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, 76, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MR. RICHARD MICHELL'S MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY OFFICES, FORE STREET, REDRUTH.

Mines inspected, and information punctually furnished.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

IBBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

IRON TRADE.—WANTED, a FORGEMAN; one who has been accustomed to make heavy marine forgings. The best wages in the trade will be given; and none need apply who are not good experienced workmen, sober, and attentive.—Letters addressed "H. W.," *Mining Journal* office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London, will be attended to.

TO COPPER AND LEAD SMELTERS.—A PERSON is desirous of UNDERTAKING the MANAGEMENT of a COPPER or LEAD and SILVER SMELTING WORKS. The advertiser understands assaying and the operations of smelting in all its departments.—Address, in the first instance, with particulars, to "Alpha," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO MINING, QUARRYING, AND OTHER COMPANIES.—WANTED, a SITUATION as LOCAL or GENERAL MANAGER.—For particulars, &c., address, by letter, "H. F. S.," Brown and Standfast, newspaper agents, 4, Little George-street, Westminster Abbey.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND MINERAL PROPRIETORS.—The ADVERTISER is desirous of OBTAINING a SITUATION in any of the above capacities, either at home or in any of the colonies. Has had considerable experience in coal and iron mines; carrying out of different works; railway, mineral, and other surveying, &c.—For particulars as to testimonials of capabilities and character, apply to "J. R.," Post-office, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire.

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT is REQUIRED for a MINING DISTRICT in SOUTH AMERICA.—Application to be made by letter, stating qualifications, to "A. B.," at Mr. C. Barker's, 12, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street.

SMOKELESS COAL FOR SHIPMENT, a SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE STEAM COAL.—Apply to James Leyson, Swansea.

PUMPING ENGINES.—36 in. and 40 in. PUMPING ENGINES REQUIRED, with BOILERS 8 and 12 tons.—Price and particulars to be forwarded to R. Tredinnick, 4, Austinfriars, London.

MARINE ENGINE FOR SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, together or separately, a PAIR OF CONDENSING STEAM BEAM MARINE ENGINES, of 35-horse power each, made by Boulton and Watt, and in excellent working order.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, City.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—28 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler 9 tons; 24 in. STAMPING, CRUSHING, or WINDING ENGINE, with boiler 8 tons; TO BE SOLD, with or without boilers; all nearly new.—Apply to Geo. Sealy, auctioneer, Marazion.—Marazion, Jan. 10, 1855.

FOR SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, a 22 in. WINDING STEAM-ENGINE, 9 ft. (double) stroke, with cage, and 9 tons boiler, nearly new, now lying at Great Onslow Consols Mine.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Josiah S. Phillips, Marazion.

FOR SALE, without reserve, a WATER-WHEEL, nearly new, 29 feet in diameter, 4 feet on breast, with oak axle and iron sockets, with or without 8-head stamps attached, complete. Also, about 20 fms. of PITWORK, complete, nearly new.—Apply to Mr. Edward Husson, Globe Inn, Ashburton, Devon.

Dated Jan. 31, 1855.

FOR SALE, a bargain, TWO superior IRON WATER-WHEELS, 17 ft. 6 in. × 2 ft., and 10 ft. × 2 ft. 6 in.—Apply, John and Alfred Wansbrough, Watchet Paper Mills, Somerset.

PENQUEAN QUARRIES.—TO LANDED PROPRIETORS GENERALLY.—FOR SALE, 1000 tons of SLATE, suitable for draining purposes. SCANTLE and RAGS to order, in any quantity.

JOSEPH ASHWORTH, Manager.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIVE SHARES.—Application, stating price, to be addressed to "A. B.," 63, Huntingdon-street, Barnsbury, London.—Feb. 1, 1855.

WHEAL WREY.—£4 15s. per share will be given for 20, or any less number; £5 10s. per share for North Trelawny; and £2 2s. for Sortridge. 100 Poltimore FOR SALE, at 4s. per share.—Letters addressed to "E. H.," No. 12, Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, London, will receive prompt attention.

TO BE SOLD,—100 Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Shares, 100 Tregonebris and Fat-work, 100 Arundell United, 100 Tassan Lead.—Apply to "K.," 6, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, London.

FOR SALE,—10 North Basset, 10 South Tamar, 50 Wheal Russell, 25 Hawkmoor, 10 West Providence, 50 South Yeoland, and 28 Yeoland Consols.—Apply to Mr. Chas. D. Butt, 15, Union-court, Old Broad-street.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—Notice is hereby given, that the BUSINESS of this MINE is, for the present, CARRIED ON at the OFFICES of Mr. E. HOBLER, the solicitor to the company, 25, Bucklersbury.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the Guildhall Hotel, Gresham-street, City, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at One o'clock precisely.—7, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, Feb. 1, 1855. E. H. CURTIS, Sec.

THE GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the adventurers, or shareholders, will be HELD at the company's offices, 28, Threadneedle-street, London, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, on Wednesday, the 21st day of February inst., for the transacting of the general business of the company, and to alter and amend the Rules and Regulations of the company, as may be deemed necessary by the adventurers, or shareholders, attending such meeting, and to confirm such alterations and amendments.

By order of the Board,
C. T. SKEFFINGTON, Chairman.

Feb. 1, 1855.

TAMAR MARIA MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the offices, 19, Royal Exchange, London, on Thursday, the 15th of February, at Three o'clock precisely.—London, Jan. 30, 1855. HENRY PERRY, pro Sec.

MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, in the City of London, on Friday, the 16th inst., at Two o'clock p.m., for the purpose of submitting the accounts, and for the general purposes of the company.

All shares upon which any calls shall be due and unpaid by the 15th inst. will be forfeited to the company.

By order, JOHN MADDEN, Sec.

Offices, 1, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, Feb. 1, 1855.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, 5, Finsbury-circus, on Wednesday,—Sir JOHN EASTHOPE, Bart., in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last one (which were confirmed), and the following directors' report:—

The directors, in making their half-yearly report upon the affairs of the company, commence with a general description of the operations which have been carried on, and detailed each month, up to date of the last despatches received from Guanaxuato.

JESUS MARIA-Y-JOSE.—The principal works prosecuted in this mine have been the Pozos of San Hilario, Encarnacion, and San Francisco Javier, and also the level of San Juan. In the month of June the water in San Francisco Javier having been entirely got out, it was resolved to go further down, with the intention of communicating this work with the other pozos named, but as it again re-appeared in July, the plan of working was changed, and in lieu of deepening the work an incline was run to meet the new level called San Juan, the double advantage being gained of obtaining ventilation and assisting the extraction of the ore, which the lode in the inclined working was yielding in fair quantity, and of a superior quality. During August the quantity of ore discovered proved variable throughout the month, and, to assist the extraction, a small level was opened on it to connect the inclined pozo of San Francisco Javier with the north-west frente of San Anselmo, and from this point the principal extraction was derived. The operations of September were satisfactory, and produced favourable results. There was a continuance of good ore at an increased depth, and a hopeful aspect at the furthest advanced point to the north. There was a draw-back, however, to the works, from an increase of water, which proceeded chiefly from the frente of San Juan. The advices of October announced the operations of the month to have been satisfactory; the indications for the future present encouraging appearances. The vertical pozo of San Francisco having, it may be added, communicated with the level of San Juan, that undertaking had come to an end. The results during November were stated to have been variable, but the produce of the month amounted to 458 cargas of clean ore. Gushes of water from the vein had impeded the labours, occasioning trouble and expense; a work to facilitate the drainage was, consequently, being proceeded with, and when completed would, it was trusted, keep the mine dry at a comparatively small outlay. The directors consider it may be satisfactory to the shareholders to have the following returns laid before them as to the produce of Jesus Maria-y-Jose, these showing that there were remitted to the Hacienda of Dolores—in June 320 cargas; July, 480; August, 360; September, 400; October, 580; November, 458: total, 2598 cargas. The Commissioners in the month of July, and subsequently, express a hope that the improved prospects of this mine might justify the expense of a new shaft; the letter of Major Farrell of the 18th of November, however, in regard thereto, states—"The directors will perceive that I am still hesitating and waiting events before determining upon a new shaft, being of opinion that to commence a work involving an outlay of at least $60,000 or $70,000, would be unwise, until the prospects of the mine are more declared, and indemnification for such an outlay more apparent. This consideration is, I conceive, more especially pressed upon me by the present position of the finances of the association, and the instructions of the directors thereto." The debt due from this mine to the company is $171,790 6 5.

LA TRINIDAD.—The directors may explain that in June the only work carried on in this mine was the level to the north-west of San Andres, which during the month advanced 23 varas towards San Albino, with which it was intended to communicate. The next object in view, on the completion of this work, was the opening of pozos on the bunches of ore cut in three distinct points in the levels, to see if it would widen out, and improve at a greater depth. On the 10th of July the communication between the level of San Andres and the incline of San Albino was effected; and close to the point of junction another patch of ore was discovered, being the fourth in this level. It was the intention of Mr. Furber to have at once begun the exploration of these deposits, by opening pozos upon the most promising points; but the quality of the lode was so porous, and it contained so much water, absorbed as it were into it, that he considered it more prudent to carry down the shaft further, to form a reservoir, into which the water might run, and from whence it could easily be brought to the surface. During August the principal work was the deepening of this shaft, upon the termination of which three pozos were commenced, to explore the nature and value of an equal number of patches of ore passed through in the level of San Andres; and these works, named respectively El Carmen, San Luis, and San Albino, were prosecuted accordingly with vigour. The water, it is reported, gave but little trouble, and seemed to decrease. The advices of October stated that the speculation of the mine during the month had not produced any positive result, nor developed anything of a flattering nature—the vein, it would seem, proving very inconstant, favourable appearances one day, being followed by the reverse the next. The November advices, however, have announced the prospects of the mine to have somewhat improved. In the pozo of El Carmen the ore had become better in quality, though the quantity extracted was small; and in the pozo of San Albino Mr. Furber was in hopes of meeting with ore shortly, as a part of the mine was being approached where the vein looked promising above. The frente of San Andres being continued until the ore disappeared, it was stopped, and a pozo opened, named San Carlos. In this work a few cargas of good ore had been got out, and at the date of the last despatches there was a deposit on the south side, narrow, but of good ley. The debt due to the company from this mine is $128,241 7 5.

ALDANA.—The proprietors are aware that this mine still remains in the hands of the association. Whether its retention will depend on the future finances warranting a trial of the rich deposits of ore believed to exist, or whether it will be parted with on a satisfactory offer being made, circumstances will guide the commissioners. The debt due to the company from this mine is $114,097 4.

RAYAS.—The directors regret to say that the owners having worked this mine without profit, no payments have been made for the past half-year; but they are glad to be enabled to state that, from a more economical method of working, the last advices informed them the loss on the operations of the month had been reduced to the insignificant sum of $50. The debt due to the company from this mine is $222,939 0 4.

HACIENDAS.—Dolores has been monthly engaged in the reduction of bought ores, and the produce derived from the Mine of Jesus Maria. Duran remained on lease till the 1st of the present month, and Major Farrell considered it advisable that the property should again be leased.

ZACATECAS CLAIMS—INDEMNITY.—The directors are happy to inform the proprietors that, since the transmission to Tampico of the order for a resumption of payments, the collector of customs at that port has regularly handed over to the agents of the company there the proportion of duties accruing. It is to be observed, however, that no restitution of the sums retained by the Mexican Government having taken place, although the president himself had been memorialised, the chief commissioner proceeded to the capital, to urge in person these rights of the company. In the first instance, he had to inform the board that success had not attended his efforts, but afterwards, upon obtaining an interview with the Minister of Finance, Don Manuel Alazagarre, assurance was given that the payments from Vera Cruz and Tampico should be resumed, and not again interrupted, if he could prevent it, while the arrears due should be paid. The good faith of which promise it will be gratifying to the shareholders to know has already been in course of fulfilment. Since Major Farrell's audience with the Minister of Finance in October, more than $20,000 was received by the company up to the 1st Dec. last.

The directors now proceed to place before the proprietors their financial statement, in doing which they have to draw attention to the fact that of the nominal sum of 21,587l., raised as a new loan, and of which 12,008l. was subscribed for, no portion has been remitted to Mexico.

London audited accounts of receipts and payments, from 30th June, 1854, to 31st December, 1854:—

RECEIPTS.							
Brought from audited account, to 30th June, 1854	£12,624	2	11				
Transfer fees	26	2	6				
Discount on stamps	0	13	6				
Interest	227	1	9	=	£12,878	0	8
PAYMENTS.							
Amount charged to the manager in Mexico	£ 2	11	0				
London expenses, two quarters—viz.: printing, directors' fees, salaries, and wages; fire insurance, coals, oil, &c.; stationery, advertisements, and newspapers; rent and taxes, postage, petty disbursements, leasehold estate	695	15	9				
Dividends	90	6	4				
ASSETS.							
Cash at interest	11,000	0	0				
Cash at bankers	930	2	9				
Stamps on hand	150	0	0				
Petty cash	9	4	10	=	£12,878	0	8

The secretary reports that the present assets and liabilities of the association in London are as follows—viz.:

ASSETS.							
Cash at interest					£11,000	0	0
Cash at bankers—viz.: General account	£640	7	8				
” ” Dividend account	195	7	10				
” ” New loan account	4	5	0	=	840	0	6
Total					£11,840	0	6
LIABILITIES.							
Unclaimed scrips, dividends, and interest on new loan					5,530	5	9
Surplus					£ 6,309	14	9

London, Jan. 31, 1855. ARTHUR WESTMACOTT, Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN was sorry he had nothing to say in addition to this report; but the proprietors of this concern had long been accustomed to hopes deferred, which appeared sometimes fainter and sometimes more strong, and the uncertainty of which might easily be appreciated by all those who were interested in mining—especially in foreign mining concerns. He would only inform the proprietors that their commissioner, Major Farrell, having obtained leave of absence, to come to England, would be here at the end of March, or the beginning of April, and the directors hoped to have the advantage of his presence at the next meeting of the company, when it would be satisfactory to hear from himself a statement of the actual condition and prospects of their undertaking. The meeting would observe that there was reason to expect the Mexican Government would now as it had promised, pay for the damage and spoliation at Zacatecas. The mine of Rayas, which should be another good source of revenue, was not yet profitable, but the loss on it, as the meeting had heard, was already reduced to $50 a month, and the directors hoped something would soon be derived from it. With regard to the new mines, he (the chairman) had nothing to add to the account which had been given, and he would not allow himself to express any opinion upon their prospects, for fear of a disappointment. Nothing short of ore actually coming to the hacienda and coin to the mint was to be relied upon as a matter of congratulation. The directors, without saying anything, therefore, to raise the expectations of the company, would only give them a faithful interpretation of all the [illegible] they might receive. They would do the best they could for the interest of the concern. (Cheers). He moved the adoption of the report.

[illegible], of Wakefield, asked whether it was intended to make a new shaft in [illegible] Maria-y-Jose Mine, without first boring to ascertain what the earth contained? [illegible] reminded him that a shaft might in some cases be sunk, not for the [illegible] re, but for ventilation, or to draw off water. He read, however, [illegible] of Major Farrell's letter, in which he expressed a reluctance to order so extensive [a] work until it was certain to remunerate the company for their outlay. He [illegible] quite certain that every possible search and precaution would be [illegible] to such an undertaking.

[illegible] promised to meet Major Farrell in London next May, and confer with [illegible] practical man, upon the situation of the mine.

[Mr.] WHEELER was also anxious to know whether, in the present position of the company, the directors would think Major Farrell justified in laying out $70,000, or about 14,000l., on such an experiment? The mine was open, and there was nothing in it, but only an appearance of goodness; and it was the great misfortune of such concerns as this to be deceived by appearances.

The CHAIRMAN in reply, said: Our instructions are to commence no work that involves any large expense, unless it shall be certain fully to indemnify us for the outlay. The commissioners are informed that we are prepared to give assistance to carry on any works that are really essential for the interests of the concern, but that they are not to commence new works of research or speculation, but only such as will be indemnified by the immediate product of the mines.

Mr. WHEELER: Then am I to understand that the board have sent out instructions that so large an outlay is not to be incurred? I ask this, because it will be known out there that you have 12,000l. or so lying here, and they may think of so using it.

The CHAIRMAN: Major Farrell is perfectly well informed that he is not to draw from that money to adventure it in any experiment.

Mr. WHEELER: Then I go away with the impression that you have instructed him, and he is fully convinced that such an outlay ought not to be made.

The CHAIRMAN: We fully agree with you, and the instructions we have given are in accordance with that; and nothing would surprise us so much as the commencement of that shaft, unless he could show that the richness and abundance of the mine were so promising that it would pay to make the shaft. The directors are under the fullest persuasion that great care and economy will be observed.

Mr. GODDARD referred to some views of the state and prospects of these mines which were advanced at a former meeting by Mr. Phillips, and which had not been realised. It appeared, from the explanations offered by the board and secretary, that Mr. Phillips only spoke as an individual proprietor who had visited the mines in Guanaxuato.

[Mr. Phillips was spoken of as a gentleman most fully acquainted with all mining operations.]

The CHAIRMAN claimed at least this merit for the directors,—that they had never, stimulated by any temporary improvement, held forth any fallacious hopes of prosperity, nor were they answerable for the too sanguine expectations of other people. The directors had instructed their secretary to observe the same rule, as they adhered to it themselves, communicating merely such facts as they had received notice of, and declining to be responsible for anything more, least they should be charged with having given erroneous council or encouragement to somebody's disadvantage. (Cheers.)

The report having been adopted, and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman and the directors, the meeting separated.

THE DEVON TIN MINES (DARTMOOR, DEVON).

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the London offices of the company, on Wednesday, when the minutes of the last general meeting, and of the subsequent meetings of the committee, were read and confirmed.

The accounts showed that the cash capital received had been 4068l.—that since the last meeting a sale of the ore raised had realised the sum of 50l., and which, with the produce of a former parcel sold being added, made the capital receipts altogether 4133l. 13s. 1d. The whole expenditure from the commencement of the enterprise up to the close of 1854 amounted to the sum of 3833l. 10s. 5d., leaving a clear balance of cash in hand of 300l. 2s. 8d., independent of nearly 2000 unissued and other shares belonging to the company, which could be issued at any time to raise additional capital, as required. Beyond the current month's cost-sheet, there were no debts or liabilities connected with the mine.

The severe weather at Dartmoor had impeded (as was anticipated at the last meeting) active mining operations during the winter months, so that the last united report of the captain at the mine, and of Captain William Thomas (of the Arundell Copper Mine), continued to present the position and prospects of the mine, by which it appears that the new engine-shaft had been sunk to the 26 fm. level, and for 10 fms. below the 15 fm. level the shaft had been sunk through good tin ground.

The following is extracted from the report referred to:—

Devon Tin Mines (North Mine).—We shall now commence to drive and stope the ground now laid open, when we hope to make returns of tin once in three months, if the ground laid open turns out as we expect it will. The 15 fm. level is driven east into hard ground, but the lode is large and tinny, and by stoping the bottom and back, and carrying a high stope, we think will pay well for working. It will depend much on the number of hands for the quantity of tin that may be raised in future. We can assure you the mine never looked so well as at the present time. The lode is 18 or 20 in. wide, and the strata equal to any we have had in the mine, and from the best information we can get, there is not a stronger lode in Dartmoor than this, even in mines that have made large returns of tin. We have a very good six-heads stamping-mill, which will stamp 200 sacks per week.—WM. THOMAS; JAMES THOMAS.

Under such favourable circumstances, it was decided that the enterprise should be carried forward with vigour, confining for the present the mining operations to the North Mine, and that for providing the requisite funds, instead of making any present call on the shareholders, the article of the cost-book, which related to the issue of the reserved or other shares belonging to the company, should be modified, so as to allow the committee forthwith to issue an adequate number of such shares, to be first offered *pro rata* to the shareholders, and the sums received to be added to the capital.

A committee of management, consisting of five of the principal shareholders, was elected; and the meeting, after various business debates had been disposed of, was concluded by the usual acknowledgments of thanks to the chairman.

BRITANNIA MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury, on Monday,

Mr. JOSEPH CARY in the chair.

Mr. NURSEY (the secretary and purser) read the notice from the *Mining Journal* convening the meeting, and the following report:—

Jan. 27.—Since the last general meeting, our operations have been confined to sinking the engine-shaft. We were occupied about a month in preparing for sinking, replacing the rods and pumps from the 10 to the 20, with bearers and cisterns, &c., and for drawing the water below the 20. We have a new lift of 9-in. pumps, &c. Every possible effort has since been made to gain upon the estimated time for doing this work, and the engine-shaft is now down to the depth of 30 fms. From the 20 fm. level we have sunk, upon the course of the lode by nine men, at 20l. per fm. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is about 2 ft. 8 in. wide, composed of quartz, iron, mundic, flookan, and small spots of copper ore, and may be said to be improving, being cleaner for iron, and softer than it is in the 20, looking kindly for copper in depth; and I beg to confirm my previous reports, wherein I have advised sinking the engine-shaft on the course of the lode to the 30 or 40, and then to drive east and west, upon the following grounds—viz., in the 10 the further we drive east the more promising the lode appears, and shows a more kindly copper gossan; in driving we meet with slides crossing the lode, underlying west about 4 feet in a fathom, and which I conclude will intersect our engine-shaft about the 40, at which point, having a large lode east before us, we may expect improvements. In course of driving or sinking it varies exceedingly, not 6 feet being alike, and in course of sinking I find in the south side in the white killas small branches of copper ore falling into the lode, from which I also infer improvements may be expected at a greater depth. It is quite evident to me that in the 30 it would be advisable to drive east on the lode to meet these slides falling west, where a change may occur, and alter the strata of the lode. —T. M. THOMAS.

A statement of accounts was then exhibited, which showed a balance in favour of adventurers of 269l. 16s. 10d.

The CHAIRMAN said he was sorry to say the weather furnished a true index to their undertaking, extremely gloomy and discouraging. They had heard the report read, which was full of the usual language, such as kindly appearances and promising gossans; it was a very happy strain, and they were always looking out for something. Since September last the committee had exerted themselves to the utmost for the general benefit of the shareholders, and they would remember on that occasion it was agreed to sink the engine shaft to the 30. They had arrived at that point, and now summoned the adventurers to inform them of the result. The committee at their weekly meetings had from time to time discussed the policy of proceeding, or altogether discontinuing the concern, and, with one exception, they were of opinion it ought to be abandoned, but as that member of their body was a large holder, they were anxious to avoid acting in opposition to his views; however, he had now to inform them that the whole of his (the chairman's) colleagues agreed with him that the present way the company was formed, the sinking any more money to prosecute this adventure would be money thrown away. Mining ought to have every encouragement from the owners of the soil, but Lord Poltimore, who resided in the neighbourhood, scarcely let them rest a day after it was due. They would remember that Mr. Mitchell promised at the last meeting that he would operate on the gossan with some new patented machine, and for that purpose 5 cwts. had been sent to London, in order that a fair trial might be made. Mr. Mitchell had faithfully fulfilled his promise, but the yield was only 22 grs. 1-10th per ton, a quantity totally worthless for working to a commercial value. He believed there was a quantity of gold in the gossan, but hitherto no machinery had been constructed that would bring it out. He (the chairman) would now briefly refer to the financial position of the company. Since the last meeting they had not expended any more money than they could possibly help, and if the arrears of call were paid, the assets would be sufficient to cover the liabilities, but it was for them to say whether they agreed with the committee that the affairs should be wound up. Capt. Moorsom was of opinion that 1000l. would be required for sinking the engine-shaft alone, if they expected to carry it on successfully. He (the chairman) would not drag the adventurers into debt, and if they halted now he believed there was sufficient to pay every one, and might be something to return. They were now at the end of the month, and were free from any futher charges, with the exception of giving the captain a month's pay.

Capt. CHARRITIE wished to know the relative position of their mine with the Poltimore?—The CHAIRMAN replied they were about a mile distant, and the Poltimore was much deeper. He had also been informed that they were not upon the line of the lode.

Mr. LAMBERT said the question before the meeting was, whether they should carry on the undertaking or abandon it? The small attendance showed the little interest the shareholders took in the undertaking, and it would be imprudent to think of going on, and the only course they had to pursue was at once to suspend operations.

Mr. RUDING agreed that, as the majority appeared to take so little interest, they could not expect to be induced to pay calls; it would, therefore, be inconsiderate to think of going on under the present constitution. He (Mr. Ruding) held 6000 shares, and although so strong a feeling was entertained at the present time of abandoning it, he might not, however, be deterred from taking an interest in some new undertaking, when differently constituted, and conducted on the most economical plan. A resolution was then proposed and unanimously agreed to, that the affairs of the company be immediately wound-up.

Capt. MOORSOM proposed a resolution to the effect, that the committee should be re-elected for that purpose, which, after a lengthened discussion, was unanimously agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the solicitor to the company should be directed to proceed against the parties in arrear of call, as it was not fair they should escape from their proportion of liabilities. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted.

Mr. LAMBERT supposed they would not be called together again, and that they might consider the quarterly meetings at an end.

The CHAIRMAN said the company was defunct from this time, but he must call them together again, to tell them what had been done.

A SHAREHOLDER proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the chairman and committee for the great energy they had displayed, and interest exerted on their behalf, and at the same time to express the perfect confidence they had in the committee in what they had done. The resolution was carried amidst applause.

The CHAIRMAN, in ackowledging the compliment, said he felt highly flattered by the kind sentiments expressed. They had certainly taken a great interest in the matter, and it was a subject of regret to all that their affairs should have arrived at this crisis, but he hoped they would meet with better fortune and success in other undertakings.

The case of one of the miners, named John Tarrington, who had been disabled in the service of the company, was considered by the meeting. They had already given him 2l. 2s., and the incumbent of the parish had written on his behalf. It was agreed to give an additional 5l. from the funds of the company.

Mr. NURSEY said a Mr. Flexman claimed 10l., as one of the directors of the company. The copy of the letter was read, appointing him, on the condition that he should be paid if the mine turned out profitable.

Mr. LAMBERT said, instead of its being a paying one it was defunct, and he had free shares given to him.

Capt. CHARRITIE said he believed Mr. Flexman requested it to be brought before the general meeting.

A resolution was then unanimously passed, disallowing the claim, and the proceedings terminated.

WHEAL ZION MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, St. Helen's place, on Saturday, Mr. THOS. TINGLE in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said, before they proceeded with the business of the meeting, he would suggest the policy of avoiding anything like party-feeling or discussion upon extraneous matter. They were all, he had no doubt, anxious for the welfare of the undertaking, and he thought they would best consult their own interest by confining their attention to the business before them.

Mr. PEET (the secretary) then read the circular convening the meeting, in which allusion was made to certain letters received by some of the shareholders from Mr. H. Dallaway, of Bath. The circular bears the signature of Mr. Peet, and the paragraph referred to is as follows:—"I have had forwarded to me by shareholders a number of letters relating to the mine, of such an extraordinary character that I feel called upon as your secretary to allude to them in this notice, as requested by the parties to whom they have been addressed. These letters are written by a Mr. Dallaway, of Bath; and by the insinuations they contain against the agents, are calculated to mislead those who are not aware of the writer's expressed object—viz., to supersede the present agents, and to have the entire management placed under the control of himself and friends in Bath."

The report of the agents and statement of accounts were then read: the latter, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of last week, showed a balance of cash in hand of 73l. 19s. 9d. Mr. Peet explained to the meeting, that the item of 40l. odd, charged as a liability, was a long-disputed claim, which the committee had not felt themselves at liberty to discharge without further authority. The agents' report has been printed and circulated amongst shareholders; a recapitulation of it is, therefore, unnecessary.

The SECRETARY also read a report which he had since received, and a letter from Mr. Sims, the purser, received on the morning of the meeting. Both spoke in confident terms of increased success, and the latter mentioned a splendid discovery made the day previous, in the 50 fm. level.

Mr. BRUMBY then moved that the accounts be passed.—Carried unanimously.

The SECRETARY said the meeting would probably allow him to justify the remarks made in the circular, in reference to Mr. Dallaway; and perhaps the better way to do so would be by reading Mr. Dallaway's letters and the answers.

The whole of the correspondence was read; but it is of so voluminous and uninteresting a character, that a mere outline will, no doubt, suffice. Mr. Dallaway states that he writes on the part of the Bath adventurers holding about 1000 shares, and that they are very dissatisfied with all parties connected with the present management of the mine; they think Capt. Bray quite incapable of managing so large an affair, he being an ignorant and uneducated man. Mr. Sims, the purser, they think has too many other engagements to attend to his duties at Wheal Zion; that a new captain should be appointed in the place of Capt. Bray, or one over him; that the committee, with Mr. Stubbs at their head, are quite ignorant of mining, and negligent of the business, and that they could find a very efficient committee in Bath. Mr. Dallaway concludes by announcing the fact that he is the holder of 293 shares.

Mr. BRUMBY observed that he did not think Mr. Dallaway could command more than 500 shares to go with him in any such proposition.

In reply to the foregoing letter, the shareholder to whom it was addressed wrote to Mr. Dallaway, stating that he did not agree with him in thinking that an efficient mining committee could be formed from the present shareholders residing at Bath, and that, judging from their past services, he could see nothing to induce him to join them in again disturbing the management. The writer also expressed his regret that the Bath shareholders had been so misled respecting the management at the mine, knowing that it is worked in a most judicious and miner-like manner, and believed as economically as any mine Mr. Dallaway could name. They had the reports of men well qualified as miners, and of extensive experience, which confirm this opinion. With regard to Capt. Bray, he was quite competent to manage the underground and surface operations of Wheal Zion, or a more extensive mine. After passing a high eulogium on the ability and integrity of Mr. Sims, the purser, the writer advised the shareholders at Bath to pause, and well consider, before they again began these bickerings about the management, if they did not wish to see their property rendered valueless.

Mr. BRUMBY said he could make some allowance for the opinion expressed by Mr. Dallaway, who on visiting on the mine saw only Capt. S. Vivian and his son, who pointed out what they stated to be an improper way of working it. Mr. Dallaway having no other person with him, and being quite unacquainted with mining operations himself, came away with prejudiced feelings. He had consulted him (Mr. Brumby) upon the subject, and he told him that he had no confidence whatever in the statement of Capt. Vivian. He (Mr. Brumby) had the mine inspected at his own cost—a cost of 10l.—and he was quite satisfied as to Capt. Bray's competency and integrity. He did not believe there was one farthing spent in waste; and from what he had ascertained with respect to the property, he believed that Captain Bray had opened the mine, and performed his duties in an upright and miner-like manner.

Mr. STUBBS thought it quite evident that Mr. Dallaway had taken his opinion from others, who had an interest in misleading him. Several other letters from Mr. Dallaway, all written in the same terms, were read, together with the answers, the whole of which were in direct opposition to Mr. Dallaway's views, both with regard to the London and local management. Letters were also read from Capt. I. Richards, who is a large shareholder, and from Captain Hambly, who was stated, by Mr. Brumby, to be a bosom friend of the Vivians. Both these authorities expressed their approval of the way in which the works have been conducted under the superintendence of Capt. Bray, whom they have known for years as an efficient practical miner.

The SECRETARY then read a letter from Mr. John Sims, informing the meeting that, being obliged to remain on the mine in the absence of Captain Bray, he was prevented from attending; he would otherwise have come to London at his own expense, to have vindicated his character. He speaks of Captain Bray as an honest man, and a practical miner—qualifications which in his (Mr. Sims's) opinion are better than reports from a fine writer.—The SECRETARY said he had felt it his duty to justify what he had stated in his circular, and would now read a letter which he had received from Mr. Dallaway, in explanation of the course which that gentleman had pursued. Subjoined is the letter referred to:—

Beaufort House, Bath, Jan. 25.—SIR: As you have adopted a very unusual course in publishing my name in the circular convening the meeting of the above company, I expect you will do me the justice to read to the meeting the letters you state having received, and this explanation. In the first place, I will inform you who "a Mr. Dallaway" is. He is an original proprietor of 100 shares, and has since bought 200 more (making a 14th part of the mine), and only sold one small lot since the company was formed: he has since paid nearly 1000l. in calls, and has never been in arrear for a day, and he was one of the committee when some parties took the mine from B[illegible]. Now you will know who "a Mr. Dallaway" is. The letters I addressed to some of the adventurers suggested that if they were not satisfied with the present management of the mine, the Bath adventurers were ready to co-operate with them in any changes they could suggest that would be likely to raise the value of their property to nearer the cost price. I stated that we did not intend to offer any factious opposition, but if we formed the majority, we had a right to manage our own property. I expressed my want of confidence in Capt. Bray, Mr. Sims, the purser, and the committee, for the following reasons:—The captain being a very ignorant, uneducated man, brought forward by Mr. H. Vivian, at a very low salary, merely to assist him while he held the two offices of purser and captain, and who has never shown any talent as a captain, and is unable to use the compass correctly; I, therefore, have always urged the necessity of appointing a clever practical man over him. The purser, Mr. Sims, I believe to be strictly honest and clever, but too much engaged in speculations and other mines to devote much time to Wheal Zion. The committee, who have appointed themselves auditors of their own accounts, are not men possessing that practical knowledge of mining required to superintend the expenditure of 4000l. per annum, unless they had undoubted talent on the mine. A proof of the truth of my opinion is to be found in the continual depreciation of the property, the shares two years since being marketable at 5l., and now not worth 20s. The committee think everything is to be done by sinking deeper; my opinion being that the wealth of the mine will be found in the 40 and 50 fm. levels. I have been a good deal at Calstock, but seldom on the mine, from the rudeness I experienced there. The opinion I have heard from all classes at Calstock is, that Capt. Bray is placed in a position above his capacity, that he is indolent, that he neglects the mine, going about to the neighbouring villages; and the work I saw doing was filling up Bray's shaft, which cost so much to sink; digging holes and filling them up again, and horses standing idle; and I heard on all sides that he let the work on higher terms than any other captain in the neighbourhood. The persons employed on the floors were ignorant young people, who were actually breaking up gossan not worth 1s. per ton, and throwing away valuable ore. All these allegations I can prove by various witnesses, and, therefore, I think I am justified in demanding the appointment of a first-rate superintending mining captain. This is all I have ever wanted, and I shall never rest until I see one on the mine. Mr. Ritchings I have no faith in, because he is not paid, and has no interest in the property, and will not go underground. I have only one other observation to make—it applies to the secretary. I never wished to remove the management from London, and gave Mr. Stubbs my proxy against Mr. Gosse; but I state that if a good working committee could not be found in London it could in Bath, and that would compel the removal of the books, and that Mr. Mason, formerly on the committee, but now secretary to some flourishing mines, would, I had no doubt, take the office of secretary.—H. DALLAWAY.

P.S.—I am at present confined to the house by lameness, and fear I shall not be at the meeting; I, therefore, rely on your having this letter read.

Mr. BRUMBY asked Capt. Bray if he wished to say anything in reply to the letter which had been just read?

Capt. BRAY said the remarks with respect to the filling up of Bray's shaft were true. With regard to the horses being idle, they were, on the occasion that Mr. Dallaway visited the mine, merely stopping while the stuff was being unloaded; and as to throwing away ore, he remembered that when Mr. Dallaway was at the mine a small stone was picked up by Captain Vivian, who showed it to Mr. Dallaway, and said "Look here; if this was on other mines it would be very valuable;" and he (Capt. Bray) replied, "So it is to us." The fact was, it was lying with other ores to be dressed at a fitting time. With regard to the "ignorant young people employed on the floors," they were young girls, who were paid 1s. a day; but he denied that they were breaking up gossan not worth 1s. a ton, or throwing anything away that was valuable. Then, as to his want of courtesy, he could only say that he behaved to Mr. Dallaway—as he did, he hoped, to everybody—with respect. He invited him to the office, and asked him to look at the books, and take some refreshment, which was usual when gentlemen visited the mine; but Mr. Dallaway said things were so out of order he would do neither.

The CHAIRMAN said there was one question he should like to ask Capt. Bray. A statement was made by Mr. Dallaway that the bargains were improvident. Was that the fact?—Capt. BRAY said it was impossible to get the work done cheaper; the average earnings were about 18s. a week.

The CHAIRMAN said the committee had looked very carefully into the accounts, and as well as they could make the calculation, they thought the average earnings about 16s. a week: they could not call that improvident.

Mr. NICHOLLS said the average of the earnings at the mines to which he belonged was 22s. a week, but he had known some men to take a pitch of work, and earn 20l. to 30l. a month.

The CHAIRMAN thought there had been a complete answer given to Mr. Dallaway.

charge of the work being let on higher terms by Capt. Bray than by any other captain in the neighbourhood.

Capt. Bray said there was one allusion made to him in Mr. Dallaway's letter, which he could not allow to pass without making a few remarks. Mr. Dalaway had accused him of indolence. As for his ignorance, they must put up with that, but he would defy Mr. Dallaway, or any other man, to prove him to be indolent. The fruits of his industry showed that he had never thrown away his time. He had no time to go to neighbouring villages, or to sit down to smoke his pipe, or drink his grog. Every day of his life he was at work from half-past five in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. Not a day passed that he did not go underground; and he could fearlessly state that his whole time, the utmost of his abilities, and everything he was in possession of, were concentrated in Wheal Zion. He knew that he had an arduous duty to perform, but he would perform it conscientiously and faithfully; and he now held himself in readiness, if the shareholders would call in any agent they pleased, from east, west, north, or south, to deposit 20*l.* for the party to examine the mine, and to pay the party's expenses, should they be of opinion that the work was improperly done. If he had been an indolent man he could not do this. But he could give them another proof that he was not the man Mr. Dallaway had represented him to be. By care and prudence he had, although a young man, saved a sum of 400*l.*; accumulated as a tributer and working miner. These were not the fruits of indolence. Why, then, should Mr. Dallaway try to take away his character? He could tell Mr. Dallaway that he had been a miner from a boy; that he had worked for 2d. a day, and in the Devon Great Consols for 3d. a day; he had worked in every department, and he hoped the shareholders of Wheal Zion would find him capable of carrying on their works. With respect to his knowledge of dialling, he would refer the meeting to the working plan on the table, which had been prepared by himself. When he did become indolent then let them censure him, but so long as he performed his duties faithfully, he hoped he should be taken by the hand by such gentlemen as he now served.

Mr. Nicholls said he had known Capt. Bray from a boy, and could assure the meeting that it was the opinion of all who knew him that he was a sound, practical miner, and an honest man, and he could not help feeling, after the unwarrantable and unfounded attacks which Mr. Dallaway had made upon his character, as well as upon his experience, that the meeting ought, in justice, to give Capt. Bray a vote of confidence and thanks.

Mr. Stubbs said he should be most happy to second such a proposition, and in so doing he begged to say a few words in corroboration of what had fallen from Mr. Nicholls. He (Mr. Stubbs) had visited the mine, and while in the neighbourhood had the pleasure of meeting the agents of Devon Great Consols, and several other mines, and a more intelligent class of men it was scarcely possible to meet with. Many of them spoke of Wheal Zion, and in the highest terms of Capt. Bray; and their opinion was quite unbiassed, and unknown to Capt. Bray.

Mr. Brumby said, as a Bath man, he would state that he had received letters from Capt. Vivian, representing Capt. Bray as an industrous and efficient man.

Mr. Stubbs wished to put a question to Mr. Freeman, who was present, he believed, as the representative of Mr. Dallaway: if he (Mr. Freeman) wished to ask any questions before the vote of confidence was put, now was a fitting time, and every information would be given to him.

Mr. Freeman said that he was not there as the representative of Mr. Dallaway. He would admit that he was requested by Mr. Dallaway to attend the meeting, but he adopted no man's opinion, until he had heard evidence on both sides. He must confess, from what had come before them, that he could see no justification of the charges contained in Mr. Dallaway's letters, and should, for one, support a vote for the management remaining in London: with regard to the vote of confidence to Capt. Bray, he should certainly hold up his hand in favour of that. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Nicholls's motion having been unanimously carried, a discussion ensued with regard to the erection of a new engine.

Capt. Bray said, the time had now come that they must have a drawing and crushing-engine; and that they would be considerable gainers by it in the end: indeed, if the mine was to be further opened, nothing could be done without such an engine.

The Chairman said, as it seemed to be the opinion that such an engine was indispensable, the next important question was, what would be the cost?

Mr. Nicholls, who as well as Captain Bray and Capt. Richards, recommended a 22-in. cylinder, said the cost would not exceed 500*l.*

A resolution was then passed for the purchase of an engine suitable for the purposes required.

Mr. Brumby suggested that the purchase should be effected as speedily as possible; the sooner they got their engine the sooner they would get dividends.

It was then resolved that a call of 5s. per share be made, payable forthwith.

The Chairman said the period for which the committee were appointed had now terminated. The gentlemen who had been so appointed had looked carefully into the accounts; they had found vouchers for everything, and, as far as they could, had ascertained the correctness of the charges. They had calculated the wages of the men, and it could not be said they had paid too much for labour. He thought it only right to state also, in justice to their secretary, that the accounts had been kept admirably; and he thought the great majority of shareholders would agree with him, that in Mr. Peet they had a very able and faithful servant.

The committee being unanimously re-elected, and their services warmly eulogised—

Mr. Stubbs said, he had much pleasure in rising to move a vote of thanks to their chairman, who had so ably and impartially conducted the business of the meeting. In addition to the valuable services he had rendered the shareholders this day, he had taken great pains and trouble to examine the accounts, and he thought they must all feel under great personal obligation to him.

The Chairman said, in reply, that he thought there could be only one feeling amongst them, and that was a desire to see their undertaking prosper. All who came there on business must, he was satisfied, see the impropriety of allowing party-feeling to interfere with the legitimate objects which they wished to carry into effect.

A cordial vote of thanks was then given to Mr. Peet the secretary, and to Mr. Sims the purser, and the meeting separated.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A very large number of shareholders in this company assembled at two o'clock on Tuesday at the London Tavern, to attend the special meeting which the directors had been called upon to convene by a requisition handed in at the meeting on the 2nd of January.—Mr. G. B. Carr, the only director present, having been unanimously voted into the chair, said that he thought it was his duty, as one of the directors, to appear before the shareholders. He was sorry to say that no attention had been paid to their requisition by the managing director, nor, so far as he could collect, was it intended to pay any. He had been to Salvador House, to ascertain what had been done in the matter, and understood that it was unknown there where the requisition was, or into what waste paper basket it had got.

A Shareholder said he saw Mr. Stainsby about an hour before the meeting, and had understood him to say that he should be present.

The Chairman said he had only just left Salvador House, and Mr. Stainsby told him he did not know there would be a meeting. He (the chairman) then requested to see the requisition, when Mr. Barnard, after looking over a variety of drawers, said it could not be found. He could not help observing that such conduct was most disgraceful.

Mr. Dunsford observed that, as the managing director had wilfully omitted to advertise the meeting, they could not hold a special meeting of the company; but they were quite competent to constitute it into a shareholders' meeting, which it must be now considered.

Mr. Berry wished to know if it was any use going to Salvador House? He had seen one of the directors (Mr. Betteley), who authorised him to say that he was quite concerned regarding the property; and in any steps the shareholders might take, he must be considered as only holding office, *pro tem.*, until he saw what course should be adopted.

The Chairman said it would be useless sending to Salvador House, when Mr. Stainsby had just refused to attend.

Mr. Hadow explained that they could not hold a special meeting, because the managing director had neglected to insert the necessary advertisements in the *London Gazette*, and other papers, although a requisition, signed by nearly 5000 shareholders, requiring such meeting to be called, was formally received by the clerk, who to-day did not know "in what waste paper basket it was." It was by wilful neglect that they had been deprived of holding a legal meeting to-day; he would, therefore, propose that they resolve themselves into a shareholders' meeting.

Mr. Dunsford seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hadow proposed that the requisition handed in at the last meeting should be read, to prove that everything had been done on their part in a formal manner to ensure the special meeting to-day.

Mr. Bernard (the solicitor) then read the requisition, dated the 2d January, 1855, which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 6th January, and was signed by the holders of upwards of 4600 shares.

Mr. Hadow thought that the astonishment which the shareholders must feel at the absence of the directors could only be equalled by their indignation. There was no excuse for the directors not calling the meeting. The business upon which they were summoned to-day was of the most vital importance, and they naturally expected a full attendance, both of shareholders and directors. Nothing could be done more perfectly than the proceedings at the last meeting, and there was not a hole or corner by which the directors could escape; but those gentlemen had thought proper to neglect their duty, and not to appear here to-day. Could they give any reason why they did not attend? They were paid for their duties, but said—Do what you please; we do not care for you at all. Would they, as Englishmen, be treated in this way? They must pardon him if he used strong expressions, but his indignation was so great that he could not avoid it. The dissolution of the company under the present constitution ought to be well-considered by every shareholder, and whether it was not the best and only course to be taken. Look at the position in which they, as shareholders, were placed: They were mere spectators of the proceedings, although it was their money the directors were spending. They might be called together once a year to receive an account, but were to have no means of testing it, and had as directors a set of puppets, whose strings were pulled by the manager of the concern, with the exception of their excellent chairman, whose conduct stood out in bright contrast with that of his colleagues. The directors even never knew the real state of the affairs. The accounts were made up to a certain day, and balanced; and immediately after, any thing was done that might please a certain party at Salvador House. In October last, the company was considered in an unsatisfactory position, and an enquiry was demanded. A committee of investigation was acceded to, in the hope, no doubt, that it would fall to the ground as many others had, wearied out by Mr. Stainsby, and leaving him stronger than before. He believed this was the only case that had been actively pursued, and would they now permit it to be "burked!" Would they allow themselves to be deluded any longer? Whatever strong measures might be proposed, any were better than being treated in this manner. They were all aware that the committee issued a report; and the reply of the directors, he contended, was no answer to that document. (Mr. Hadow commented at considerable length on the report of the committee and the reply of the directors, which has already appeared in the *Mining Journal*). He added that, if they had had access to the bankers' books they would have detected matters far worse than had been already exposed. Mr. Stainsby had given an account of various amounts advanced by him, which had been repaid two or three days afterwards with interest; but he did not inform them how many ore bills he had got discounted for his own purposes—information they could have obtained, had they been allowed to see the bankers' books. Such a state of things justified them in adopting the strong resolution that would be proposed to them this day. The reply of the directors stated that there were insuperable legal and financial difficulties in the way of any alteration, and he (Mr. Hadow) having been referred to in that document somewhat equivocally as being a barrister, would say, as a barrister, there were no legal difficulties in the way of altering the extraordinary constitution of the company, and reconstituting it more in accordance with other mines. As regarded the financial question, according to Mr. Stainsby's idea, there might be many great difficulties in the way. After the step taken at the last meeting, which showed that the whole body of shareholders, with the exception of Mr. Stainsby, and Mr. Barnard, his clerk, were of opinion that the affairs ought to be put into other hands, in whom the shareholders had more confidence. There was no excuse why the directors should not have acted in accordance with the wishes then expressed. But the directors did not care for anything; they had got the shareholders' money, and would remain, and the only remedy left was to have the company dissolved. Many were frightened at the idea of a Chancery suit; and it used to be a common occurrence for a suit to last a party's life-time, but it was not so now. They must go to the Court of Chancery; the company would be dissolved, and a receiver appointed. He could assure them that such a course of proceeding would be neither lengthy nor expensive; but if it were, he would rather do so than be treated in the manner they had been by the directors. He (Mr. Hadow) said, with all earnestness, the report had excited a considerable sensation in the mining community; and mining having now assumed an important position in the commercial world, people out of doors would be much disappointed if they did not carry on the proceedings with courage and energy. They were looked upon with great interest as a *bona fide* attempt to free mining from abuses which would not be tolerated for an instant in any other commercial enterprise. He thought the conduct of the clique of directors at the last meeting was bad enough, but their impudent neglect in absenting themselves this day, surpassed what might have been expected even from them. The committee, however, were prepared to meet the emergency, and he should move—"That four of the directors, Messrs. Spurgin, Betteley, Stainsby, and Hodgson, having absented themselves from the meeting, and the directors having neglected to convene a special meeting pursuant to the requisition, immediate steps shall be taken for the dissolution of the company, the taking the accounts thereof, and the distribution of the assets by the Court of Chancery; and that Messrs. Barnes and Bernard do take the necessary proceedings accordingly, and all other proceedings in furthurance of, or incidental to, the objects aforesaid."

Mr. Bellinger (of the Stock Exchange) seconded the resolution.

Mr. Boyle wished to know whether the Duchy could not assist them?—Mr. Dunsford explained that they were not under the Cost-book system.

Mr. Edmonds said it seemed evident they had no alternative than to act as proposed. Everything had been done to obtain an explanation from the directors, but they were set at defiance. By the Court of Chancery the affairs would be brought to light, and their malpractices exposed; and the shareholders need not fear the expenses, as they must come out of the general funds of the company.

Mr. Dunsford remarked that the resolution was prepared after very mature deliberation, as the committee had watched the *London Gazette* for the advertisement, and knowing, therefore, they could not have a special meeting according to the constitution of the company, consequently shaped the proceedings accordingly, and were determined to carry them out to a successful issue, if they had the support of shareholders.

The Chairman, taking the resolution, said: I can only say, in putting this resolution, that I cordially approve of it, and will never act with directors setting themselves up against shareholders. I will give it my support in every way, both as a director and shareholder. (Loud applause.) The resolution was then unanimously carried.

A Shareholder remarked that they were in a most extraordinary position. It was monstrous that three or four gentlemen should have the power of holding out against the whole body of shareholders. He considered the best way would be to adopt the broomstick government, and take possession of their own property by force.

Mr. Burls rose to propose the following resolution:—"That such proceedings be taken in the names of the gentlemen who formed the committee of investigation, or the major part of them, and the names of such other gentlemen as may be willing to act; and the committee approve, as well on behalf of themselves as all other shareholders, except the defendants in the suit." Undoubtedly the word "Chancery" was found both in the previous resolution and the present one; and no one had a greater objection than himself to a Chancery suit; but upon this occasion they must not be influenced by any idle fears. They would remember they once had smelting-works; and it was suggested that the company should be wound up at Salvador House. After being wearied out by promises, a committee was appointed, who was of opinion the works had better be sold, when out of 23,000*l.* only 7700*l.* found its way into the pockets of the shareholders. He should have liked to have known in this case who was the substantive buyer and the substantive seller. This was winding-up at Salvador House! If they would continue to be treated like puppets, rather than go to the Court of Chancery, the shareholders were the most extraordinary set he ever knew. At Salvador House there was a great deal of bombast, but behind it a vast amount of cowardice. Let the directors see that the shareholders were determined, and the directors would cringe to them. Let there be no compromise. They would find proceedings in Chancery now speedy, and that the company would be quickly dissolved; and if their affairs were wound-up in the Court of Chancery, he was certain his shares were worth 1*l.* per share more than if the proceedings were conducted at Salvador House.

Mr. Edmonds seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dunsford said he had another resolution to propose, which necessarily followed the previous ones. It was as follows:—"That copies of the preceding resolutions, and of this resolution, be sent to each of the directors by Messrs. Barnes and Bernard; and, that unless they receive an intimation from, or on behalf of, the directors on or before the 5th of February next, that they will resign their office, and elect in their place such shareholders as may be nominated at a meeting of shareholders, to be convened on not less than one week's notice; that Messrs Barnes and Bernard do submit the proceedings before referred to to this meeting on the 13th day of February next; but the meeting entertaining little hope that the directors will, even now, accede to the wishes of the shareholders, desires Messrs. Barnes and Bernard to prepare the necessary proceedings without any delay, and totally irrespective of the decision which may be arrived at by the directors. And do further resolve that this meeting adjourn to the 13th day of February next, at the London Tavern, at two o'clock, accordingly."

Mr. Edmonds could not agree to the last resolution, he thought it wavering, and that it showed more consideration for the directors than they deserved. He was for an unconditional surrender from them, and proceeding as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Dunsford hoped the last speaker would withdraw his objection, as he assured him that the resolution had been approved by counsel, and was framed with regard to ulterior proceedings. He considered the part he had taken in the business would secure him from being thought likely to fall back now, and he considered the resolution strong enough for any one. It was not proper that proceedings of this kind should be conducted with indecent haste; and it would give the directors one more opportunity of relenting.

A Shareholder: One was not likely to relent. He was too great an old sinnner.

Mr. Hadow seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hadow then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, to whom they were much indebted for separating himself from the other directors; and he hoped, when they succeeded, Mr. Carr would consent to remain amongst them as a director.

Mr. Burls seconded the resolution, which was carried amidst much applause.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said he was very much obliged to them for the confidence they had placed in him. He would give them every assistance in his power to help them in getting the management into their own hands, as every similar undertaking ought to be, and could assure them he remained in the direction to serve them. (Cheers.)—The proceedings, which were conducted throughout in a most harmonious manner, then terminated.

TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of Messrs. Harding and Pullein, public accountants, 4, Lothbury, on Wednesday, the 31st Jan.

Mr. Wagstaffe in the chair.

Mr. Harding read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report of the committee:—

Jan. 31.—In submitting the balance-sheet to the 31st of Dec., 1854, the committee have much satisfaction in directing your attention to the produce of the quarries, which already amounts to 2293*l.* 14s. 8d. It must be remembered that in all undertakings of this nature a considerable time is necessarily required before any return can be obtained; and it is mainly owing to the great energy of those engaged at the Lambshouse and Growa Quarries, that the present promising position has been attained. In order to secure the opinion of some one well qualified, and at the same time quite disinterested, as to the result of the operations. Captain Ennor was requested to inspect the quarries, and his report, dated 10th Jan. inst., is now before you. He considers Growa Quarry should immediately produce at least 100*l.* per month profit; and from the returns, there is no doubt but this estimate is under the mark. The Lambshouse Quarry still requires a short time to open it fully; but, by the slate already raised, the quality is proved to be first-rate, and there is probability that it will quickly return as much, if not more, profit than Growa. Having conducted the affairs of the company to the present position, your committee have much pleasure in stating that the time has now arrived for the declaration of a dividend, and they recommend that 1s. per share be paid on and after Wednesday, the 14th of February next. It will be observed that the capital of the company was intended to be 10,000*l.*, and of that sum 7280*l.* only has been raised; but there are, at the present time, several applications for shares, by which that amount will be increased; and as the present appearance of the quarries lead to a belief that the undertaking will, after a few months have elapsed, become very profitable, the committee direct the attention of the shareholders generally to this point; as, before acceding to the proposals of parties hitherto strangers to the company, they are desirous that the present shareholders should have the opportunity of increasing their interest, if they thought proper to do so.

The report of Nicholas Ennor, and the balance-sheet to the 31st Dec., which appeared in the *Mining Journal* of the 27th Jan., were both submitted to the meeting. The accounts showed a balance in hand, including book debts, stock of slates, &c., of 1502*l.* 13s. 7d.

It was resolved that a dividend of 1s. per share be declared, and Messrs. Corbett, Wagstaffe, Spinney, Metzler, and Bourne were elected the committee of management.

The proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction to all present, terminated with a vote to thanks to the chairman.

GREAT COWARCH MINING COMPANY.

An adjourned general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Winchester-buildings, on Tuesday,

Mr. John Sunley in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, were read by Mr. J. A. Joseph (the secretary). Mr. Charles Burls, jun., then read the report of the committee appointed to visit the mine, and reports from Capt. J. Richards, of Trehane Mine, and from Mr. Charles Low, of Caegwian Mine, who reported favourably of the gold-bearing quartz found in the mine.

Mr. C. Burls said that there were two very important items in the report he wished to refer to—the reduction of the dead-rent, and the reduction of the purser's salary. With regard to the first, they had obtained the desired reduction; and he was sure there would be no difficulty in obtaining Mr. Joseph's consent to the second. He had visited the mine, as had also Messrs. John Sunley and Bird, and that, as they were unable to obtain the services of Mr. William Ramsden to inspect the property, they had thought they were justified in engaging Capt. Richards, of Trehane Mine, who, he might add, had been a practical miner all his life, and that, in his reports, it was always found that he was rather on the unfavourable side than the favourable; his opinion being, that it was more agreeable to make a man's fortune by surprise, than to ruin him by putting forth false statements: he, therefore, thought they should entertain the most cheerful ideas with regard to his report. But, for the remarks he was now advancing, he (Mr. Burls) was alone responsible; and they had nothing whatever to do with Captain Richards's opinion, as he was a perfect stranger to him, having seen him but once in his life, and that subsequently to his having written his report on the Great Cowarch Mine. He thought much importance ought to be attached to Capt. Richards's recommendation, as to the driving of the 30 fm. level, and he had a firm belief that the gold scheme would yet establish its claims. He had made it his business to test the gold question as fairly as possible; and although he found several who were quite ready to speak against it, he also found that when they were closely questioned, they gave evidence that they knew but little about it. To give a fair trial to Mr. Low's process the expense would be small. Mr. Low very justly observed, that although small quantities gave very good results, he should not consider the productiveness of the quartz fairly tested, unless a quantity taken promiscuously was crushed, and a fair sample taken therefrom for assay, when the question as to whether it could be worked to a profit could be quickly decided. The sum required for the experiment would be but 50*l.*, with which it was proposed to raise and crush 50 tons, which he considered enough to prove its worth. One portion of his process was the calcination of the sulphate of iron; and he was of opinion that he thoroughly understood the best processes for extracting gold. Mr. Low was erecting buildings on the Caegwian Mine, which were certainly the most business-like he had yet seen. In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bird, he said that he could not too highly eulogise the kindness of that gentleman. They had now the dead-rent reduced, and he felt convinced that, if Cowarch Mine was to be made pay at all it would be within twelve months.

It was then proposed by Mr. John Sunley, seconded by Mr. C. Burls, jun., and carried unanimously, that the reports and accounts be approved and adopted.

It was then proposed by Mr. Sunley, and seconded by Mr. Mallet, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Charles Burls, jun., for the trouble he had taken in furthering the interests of the company, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Burls returned his thanks for the compliment, and stated that in all undertakings one must have a little more work than the others, and he doubted whether he was entitled to receive their particular thanks; he, therefore, felt himself highly flattered. Mr. Low's process was being tried at other mines in the vicinity, and there was no doubt that they would benefit from observing the progress he was making in other quarters.

Mr. Sherman then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Bird, for the reduction of the dead rents, which was an act of the greatest importance to the company.—This resolution was seconded by Mr. Downing, and carried.

Mr. Bird, in thanking the meeting, said that in doing what he had he had only done his duty, and as a co-adventurer he was bound to do all in his power for the company. He sincerely thanked them.

It was proposed by Mr. Sherman, seconded by Mr. Burls, and carried, that the sum of 10*l.* be paid to Mr. Low, and 15*l.* to Capt. Richards, being their fees for inspecting and reporting on the mine, the amount to be paid by Mr. Joseph.

With regard to the reduction of the purser's salary, Mr. Joseph stated that, in order to show what confidence he had in the ultimate prospects of the mine, it would give him the utmost pleasure to fill the office gratuitously until the result of Mr. Low's experiment was known, and he begged the meeting would accept his services on that condition.

A cordial vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Joseph for his generous conduct in thus volunteering his services, and to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday,—Mr. Wm. H. Dickson in the chair.

The usual preliminaries having been gone through, the directors' report was submitted, which stated that they deemed it advisable to request the attention of the shareholders to the resolution passed at the special general meeting of the company held on the 8th Aug. last, inasmuch as it varied in some degree from the recommendation contained in that report. The following is a copy of that resolution:—

"That the original capital stock of the Scottish Australian Investment Company, of 100,000*l.* sterling, be, and hereby is, increased by the creation of 100,000 new shares, of 1*l.* sterling each. That the said new shares shall be issued at par, and offered, in the first instance, to the present registered shareholders of the company, in an equal ratio to the number which they respectively now hold of the original stock. That a first instalment of 5s. per share shall be payable on all such new shares on the 1st day of Sept. next. That not less than three months' notice shall be given, previous to payment, of any further instalment; that no call shall exceed in amount the sum of 5s. per share, and that an interval of at least three months shall elapse between each call. That the said new shares shall, in the first instance, be issued as scrip shares, and the holders of said scrip be entitled to participate to the extent and in proportion to the instalments paid thereon in the profits, reserved fund, and all other advantages of the company, from 31st Dec., 1854, so that the first half-year's dividend on said shares will be payable in Aug., 1855, on the instalment then paid. And that the directors of the company be, and hereby are, fully authorised and empowered to give effect to this resolution."

The whole amount of the stock created by the foregoing resolution having been taken up, and the first instalment thereon paid, the paid up capital of the company was now 125,000*l.* sterling. The manager's report, with the reports and balance-sheet for the half-year ending the 30th June last, as audited and approved, showed a nett profit of 6883*l.* 9s. 4d. to have been realised in the colony during that period.

The following is a statement of profit and loss, June 30, 1854:—

Cr.—Reserve fund, undivided profit, at June 30, 1853...	£ 6,606	11	2				
Nett profit in the colony for the year end June 30, 1854	25,732	8	9=	£ 32,338	19	11	
Dr.—Dividend for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1853, with home charges to June 30, 1854	8,571	4	1				
Dividend (now declared) for the half-year ending June 30, with home charges to 31st Dec. 1854...	8,574	4	8=	17,145	8	9	
Leaving balance at the credit of undivided profit and reserved fund account, as at 30th June, 1854				£15,193	11	2	

The following is a condensed statement of the company's affairs in Australia, at the 30th June, 1854:—

LIABILITIES.							
Colonial stock account, or money in the hands of the manager	£100,372	10	6				
Money collected for sundry individuals	555	9	7				
Reserved fund at Dec. 31, 1853..... 16,884 6 6							
Profit of half-year ending June 30, 1544 6,883 9 4=	23,767	15	10=	£124,695	15	11	
ASSETS.							
Freehold property, land and houses	£74,445	10	7				
Ditto, mineral properties	9,747	5	9				
Securities on land and stock	34,988	16	3				
Leasehold properties	149	10	0				
Produce consigned	508	16	3				
Moneys due on open accounts, bills receivable, &c....	399	16	2				
Establishments	130	3	0				
Balance at Company's bankers	4,307	2	2				
Cash	18	15	9=	£124,695	15	11	

In reference to the mineral investments of the company, the directors, from the time they assumed office, had been desirous that these properties should be developed or otherwise turned to account. No doubt the terms of the Deed of Co-partnery would have admitted of their being worked by this company, and of raising the capital to do so by calls on the proprietors generally; but some of the shareholders were known to disapprove of such a course, while something like an assurance has been given that the character of the present company, as an investment company, should, as far as practicable, be preserved. The directors had been in constant communication with Mr. Morehead, their manager in Australia, as to the best manner of dealing with these properties, and they had now very complete plans, as well as ample descriptions and valuations. The last mail from Sydney had brought a fully-considered and well-detailed plan, under which their manager strongly recommended that a beginning should be made to develope their mineral properties in New South Wales (leaving the Bon Accord, in South Australia, to be separately considered afterwards). Mr. Morehead proposes that a separate company should be established in London, for the purpose of working the coal, copper, and other minerals of the company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, divided into 100,000 shares, to be paid up by instalments of 5s. each, as might be found desirable, but not at shorter intervals than three months between each call; that the shares of the proposed new company should, in the first instance, be all offered rateably to the holders of both the old and new shares in the Scottish Australian Investment Company; and that to the proposed new company should be conveyed absolutely eight of the mineral properties of the existing company, with the view of developing all their resources, whether mineral or otherwise; not, in the opinion of their manager and directors at their present market value, but at such a price as, whilst it will leave a fair profit over cost to the present company, will give every reasonable prospect of advantage to the proposed new company through the purchase. It was proposed to apply for a charter, or Act of Council, by which liability on the part of shareholders in the new company might be limited, as might be deemed most advisable. The books and accounts had been examined and audited, and might be seen by shareholders on application to the secretary, who would be willing to afford any explanation or information that might be required.

Mr. Horgood said he contended (although he had the utmost confidence in the directors, and in the substantial accuracy of the accounts) that the form in which the accounts were presented in the report was not satisfactory; he would propose, too, that in future they should have the balance-sheet audited by two of the shareholders of the company.

The Chairman stated that the accounts had been properly audited, by a professional accountant, but that if the shareholders wished it, he saw nothing to prevent the future balance-sheets being audited in the manner proposed. They must bear in mind that they could examine the books at the office, and several shareholders had been engaged in doing so. The form in which the accounts were presented was the same as had been long followed and approved of, and he was not aware that any fault had been found.

A complaint was made, that the secretary had refused to allow the books to be seen; but, on the full particulars being elicited, it was admitted that the only books refused to be shown were the minute and transfer books.

The Chairman observed, that he thought every shareholder must agree that it was very unlikely the secretary would exhibit the minute-book, and, indeed, he should have considered it highly reprehensible if he had shown either that or the transfer-book, as the laying those books open to inspection might materially interfere with the arrangements of the company; but he was certain that no shareholder was refused to look at the account-books, and that they were given every information they required.

A lengthened discussion ensued; after which it was unanimously resolved to adopt the report.

A Shareholder suggested that much of the discussion of the meeting might have been saved by the election of auditors from among the proprietary; and it was moved, seconded, and resolved unanimously, that Messrs. Whettany and Crighton should be elected for the ensuing year, but on reference to the Deed of Co-partnery, it was found that the power is vested in the directors.—The Chairman read the clause referring thereto, and stated that the directors would choose for auditors two of the largest shareholders who would accept the office. The chairman observed that it would be desirable to know what number of shares the meeting would consider ought to be applied for before taking any serious steps towards the formation of the proposed new company; perhaps if 60,000 shares, as a *minimum*, were applied for, the proprietary would wish its formation proceeded with.

Mr. William Pope De Salis explained very fully the importance of working their mineral property; and stated that, as he had property close to the company's, and was well acquainted with the stratification, he thought there could be no doubt that they would be successful. He (Mr. De Salis) concluded his address by proposing the following resolution—viz., "That this meeting approves of the formation of a mineral company in terms of Mr. Morehead's suggestions, and that the directors be invited to submit a scheme for the approval of the proprietary, in the shape of a prospectus."

The resolution having been seconded, was adopted by the meeting; but it was understood that the directors would refrain in the meantime from issuing the prospectus, unless they should receive, prior to the 15th of March next, a sufficient number of applications for shares to justify them in incurring that expense.

It was then proposed, that Messrs. W. H. Borradaile, R. Campbell, W. H. Dickson, and J. Dennis De Vitre, J. Nelson Smith, and Adolphus W. Young, be re-elected directors for the ensuing year, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were cordially offered to the directors for their attention and services to the interest of the company for the past year. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Original Correspondence.

HOPKINS ON THE PRIMARY ROCKS.

SIR,—I am glad to see Mr. Hopkins continues to press upon the Geological Society the study of the grandest but most neglected branch of the science. Redoubled efforts of this *bona fide* description are urgently required to redeem our sciences from such slurs—most sadly, because most truly, deserved—as were lately cast by Baron Platt on the mystic initials. Something need be done to purge us from the melancholy fact, that the most deplorable frauds of the past three years have been perpetrated under their literal sanction. It is time to vindicate our science from being a mere mass of phrases, useless except for dishonest action, filling booksellers' shelves and college repositories with class-books, only to breed up men triply incapable and incompetent. The mining undertakings, professing to carry British capital to the benefit of distant colonies, have given a slight sample of such theories contrasted with performances. But these comparative trifles at a distance have, alas! only served to herald in an awful sequel, the great blot in English history, which centuries can never wipe out; even could we dare to hope that what we have seen is the one hundredth part of the misery we are destined yet to see as its consequence. Filled with pride of our scientific matchlessness in high places, loaded with reports of commissioners innumerable, culling out the excellencies of all nations under all suns, learned to excess in the laws of everything, military sciences among the rest, projectiles, gunnery, fortification, sublimed under sublime heads to a sublime perfection, which resisted and persecuted the authors of improvement as a reflection on their omniscience, no sooner do we put our boasted accomplishments into action, than acts result which not unlearned men merely, but maniacs and idiots, and the deepest fatuity, would even be susceptible of a feeling of shame for committing. No being is so independent as an Englishmen individually; and yet in masses his spirit seems to be lost. He then becomes the victim of a word, and puts his trust in anything which carries a sound of authority. It is thus that hoary sinners, well practised in fraud, writhing their lips and arching their brows, lead poor dupes of shareholders, standing before them like flocks of cattle, to believe any outrage on common sense—the more outrageous the more eagerly devoured. God grant we may take a lesson, now that the habits of coteries are exalted from a hundred private spheres to a wide circle, and strain in their iron grasp of misery a whole nation. We may then awake to the difference between deeds and words, dreams and realities, and learn that theories have no importance when in collision with facts, except to ruin those who trust to them.

At home as well as abroad our tree of knowledge needs to be pruned of the dead wood of "antiquated imbecility and youthful folly," and the due place given to men according to what they can do, not according to their consent or connection with handles, whatever the mystic letter of appendage may be. Weighty truths require commotion to stir them to the surface. The fashionable search in mud banks for shells of different ages had its use, and of great value when properly applied, but absorbing entire attention. The study of the earth's fundamental crust has been left to the wildest theorists, who, working on the wilder hints of comparatively ignorant ages, create incongruous monsters, which leave us in very doubt whether man be really a sane being. The science most neglected in our colleges, because it cannot be reduced within a mere system of catchwords, but must be elaborated with toil and perseverance, if any worthy attainment is to be made,—the science of chemistry, with its sister, magnetism, which, if not twin-born in our registers, is, we now know, its inseparable companion and soul of agency,—have of late years thrown a light over the physical world, which renders the natural science of two centuries past mere outer darkness. Yet, incomprehensibly we weave in with our new facts the fantastical imaginations of those darker ages, and teach them away, united in our institutes, with amazing confidence and unhesitating vigour. The great Leibnitz, for he was a giant in intellect, and a great mathematician, seeking, I presume, a relaxation from the severe toils of demonstration, conceived the idea that at some odd time the sun had an intestine broil, and, in the heat of debate, shot out from its bowels this little earth of ours, with an astounding impetus, in the condition of a globe (or bubble?) of molten glass. It reached, like Mahomet's coffin, the magic equilibrium point, not of perpetual rest, but of perpetual motion, which the profundity of astronomers, so called, have forged and devised for their especial use, and commenced that scientific round, wherein their lofty genius succeeds in enabling two forces at right angles to compound the resultant of a circle. Safely booked on the line, it had then nothing to do but to cool: it cooled and cracked, and cracked and cooled, in the philosopher's conception; and these cracked notions, coolly taken, have been received into the body of our learning, and handed down systematically and gravely without a smile, and are now this very day of the nineteenth century taught as the correct and legitimate method of accounting for hill and dale, and all inequalities and changes upon the earth's surface. Being the theory of a mathematician, mathematicians have followed suit; the omnipotent calculus has been employed to estimate to a hair's breadth the numbers of years which elapsed before we took it so coolly as we do now, and we feel as if mathematicians had a special privilege of enunciating themes which any humbler man would be clapped in Bedlam in a moment for maintaining: La Place improved upon Leibnitz by the nebular hypothesis, with shattered rings transformed into planets. We are pleased to make merry with the discussions of our forefathers, the schoolmen, whereas I doubt if any of their speculations could vie for a moment with the harlequinades of later times. The investigation, how many camels an angel could drive through a needle's eye, really possesses substantiality, compared with some of the miracles we have drawn through telescopes.

Mr. Hopkins well advises, knowing the strength of his position, that however men may differ as to his explanations, let them study the facts of the primary rocks. To study facts is the surest way to disabuse the mind of prejudices, which, wise as we think ourselves, there never was more need of doing, for they have fully usurped in our understandings a similar absolute rule as the "innate ideas" of the old philosophy which we despise. By attention to facts, men will by degrees appreciate the enormous falsity of what is taught respecting igneously compounded rocks, and as the mist of prejudice is gradually dispelled, the intellect will become prepared to appreciate a system, as unrivalled in its grandeur and originality as in the truths of its basis. They will then estimate what they are already under warrant to believe, that instead of a chaotic universe, mingled of vast regions of barren, wasteful void, and huge masses of inert matter, destitute of any internal law, a living and moving spirit, permeating all matter and every point of space, constantly assigning their form and their position, from the varied freedom of the higher organisations down to the rigid outlines of the terrestrial crystal, each informed with its appropriate life of energy. They will then begin to receive some true knowledge of the absolute condition of their dwelling-place, subjected, like all matter permeated by spirit, to an origin and an end, a youth, a maturity, and an old age, learning, in the words of an author whose due time of appreciation is not yet come, "that the southern hemisphere is the spring of our terrestrial habitation, the equator the summer, the northern hemisphere its autumn, and the polar basin its final dissolution." Grasping and comprehending these great facts, and the tissue of energies and consequences from which they proceed, and with which they are combined, they will attain conceptions of the universe more just, and more consistent with the revealed attributes of the Divine author, than have been reached by blundering over the impossible, if not impious, fiction of the "creative impulse" of the mathematicians, or the burlesque convulsions of the worshippers of fire.—*Jan.* 31. DAVID MUSHET.

WHY HAS GOLD MINING IN WALES FAILED?

SIR,—A question big with importance, not only in a commercial point of view, but also in a scientific one, was propounded in your last week's Journal—"Why has Gold Mining in Wales failed?" I presume the question means, How is it gold cannot be extracted from the ores at a profit? As every one must know who has ever been in North Wales, and paid any attention to mining, that mining has not been followed there, unless driving levels at the tops of mountains can be so considered, if so, there is no lack of such evidence. In endeavouring to answer the question, I do so from experience, confirmed by practice. Firstly, I have found gold in Wales in quartz, schistose slate, clay-slate, and gossans. The ores hold the gold in three forms—crystallised, or nuggety; plates, or leafy; menstruus, or in an invisible state, and is mechanically and chemically combined with silver, copper, lead, blende, iron, bismuth, sulphur, and arsenic.

It must be quite evident, and practice has proved it, that to separate the precious metal, a purely mechanical, or a purely chemical operation, will not perform the object required; the two must be combined. Legions of machines have within the last two years been tried, and with what success the public are now able to judge. To insure success, there must be a chemical examination of the ores, before the right and proper mode of extraction can be determined. I have found ores from the same lode differ in quality, nature, and properties. The failure has arisen, not from the want of a sufficient quantity of gold in the ores to pay for the cost of treatment, but from the want of practical knowledge, and to the sheer ignorance of persons who have attempted to carry out the operations without a chemical knowledge. As an instance, I will quote the proceedings at the Cwmheisian Mine, a mine well known to be rich in gold. In May last, 4 cwts. of ore (quartz), rich in visible gold, were obtained from the Clogau Mine, to test the capabilities of Berdan's machine, at the Cwmheisian works. Six gentlemen, merchants and mining share agents, with an engineer, superintended the operation. The ore was placed in Berdan's machine with the mercury; after a time the mercury that remained (most of it having passed away with the tailings) was drawn off, and found free from gold. This unlooked-for result astonished and surprised them all, they having put visible gold into the pan—they saw the effect, but could not account for the cause. Instead of blaming their own ignorance in the matter, they put it all upon the machines. I have recently obtained some of the identical tailings, and find they contain at the rate of 50 ozs. of gold to 1 ton, but in combination with bismuth, sulphur, and arsenic. I now assert, had the ore been examined, and the bismuth, sulphur, and arsenic, volatilised by calcination or roasting, before being brought in contact with the mercury, the gold would have been obtained, and that mine now in a different position.

The next gold mine I refer to is the Clogau, now lying idle; for the particulars of the failure, I refer you to the elaborate report of Mr. Atkinson, C.E., in the *Mining Journal* of November 18th, 1854.

The next is the Red Dragon Mine. I am informed that 1300 lbs. of mercury was placed in one of Perkes's machines: many tons of auriferous ore were passed through the machine, a day named for the directors of the company to attend and see the wonderful cow milked, and to carry in triumph to London the cream. Their looks and disappointment was indescribable, when, instead of obtaining 1200 lbs. of mercury saturated with gold, upwards of 1000 lbs. was *non est*, and not a particle of gold in the remainder. This loss, and injury to gold mining in North Wales would have been prevented, had the ore been examined, and treated according to its properties.

I trust, Mr. Editor, the dark age has passed. I now turn to the bright side. It appeared in your Journal of Dec. 30 that, by calcination carried out under the direction of Mr. Low, metallurgical chemist, at the Caegwian Mine, that he will be able to obtain upwards of 2 ozs. of gold per ton of ore, and this was further confirmed by his second report, inserted in your last week's Journal. I have seen and examined the quartz Mr. Low is operating upon, and not a speck of visible gold could I find with the most powerful lens. To extract gold from such ores it must be by chemical means. The operations now being carried out at the Caegwian Mine are pregnant in importance. It is quite evident from the foregoing that if chemical knowledge, assisted by mechanical power, will answer, gentlemen and mining share agents, whose proper place is the drawing-room and counting-house, must in future resign their superintendence in such matters to other hands.

I cannot conclude this letter without bearing testimony to the opinion of Mr. James Harvey, who first brought the discovery of gold in Wales before the public—"That Merionethshire is the richest district in her Majesty's dominions for gold, silver, and other minerals." If any of your numerous readers doubt it, by favouring me with a call I will take them to many places within five miles of Dolgelly, where they may break from the rock ores containing on an average at least 1 oz. of gold, and 25 ozs. of silver to the ton; or, if they visit the Paris Exhibition this next summer, they will see a splendid collection of various descriptions of gold ores from Merionethshire, exhibited by the above-named gentlemen, some of which contain gold at the rate of 1000 ozs. to the ton. I apologise for the length of this letter, but the subject required it, as the question is of great importance—"Why has gold mining in Wales failed?"

From chemical experience, assisted by practice and the result before us, I believe the cause has been the total want of the necessary knowledge of the subject on the part of those persons who have hitherto attempted to carry out the operations.

Tyn-y-Celyn, near Dolgelly, Feb. 1. J. HARRIS.

GOLD QUARTZ MINING—GOLD IN DEPTH.

SIR,—Among the many subterfuges discovered by interested parties, and offered as a palliative for the non-success of the fugitious gold companies, was uniform superficiality, which has been made to rest on the assumed authority of geologists and miners. Among the names quoted was to be found that of your estimable correspondent, Mr. Evan Hopkins. It afforded me great pleasure to read in the *Mining Journal* that Mr. Hopkins, so far from condemning quartz veins as only superficially auriferous, he distinctly recognises their variety, and points out one of them as having "been found productive to the depth of 200 fms." Therefore, I presume, he may no longer be quoted as supporting such an unqualified assertion by his experience, as that the gold in quartz does not continue below the surface.

I recognise immediately the practical features to which he alludes, as distinguishing the non-auriferous from the auriferous quartz, and find that we perfectly agree on these points also, and on the most practicable and efficient mode of separating the gold from the matrix. Thus, I hope to see gradually cleared away the cloud which obscures the resources of California, so that whenever legitimate enterprise is again entertained beyond the precincts of private engagements that country may be seen to maintain its legitimate position, and to return the legitimate interest for capital invested, of which it is fully capable. I happen to have wandered there over many hundred miles, and to have probed the metalliferous veins, with an earnest desire to become better acquainted with them, to recognise and distinguish between them, with their contained gold, silver, quicksilver, &c.

I do involuntarily shrink from any meddling with the affairs of others, yet would presume to hint that Mr. Evan Hopkins has somewhat more to learn before he can be in a position to assert that "the Nouveau Monde Company will shortly decide the value of the quartz in California." I certainly did not expect such a loose, unqualified assertion from Mr. Hopkins. If, however, he alludes simply to the forthcoming report of Mr. Phillips, I can tell him now beforehand that Mr. Phillips will possibly be able to tell his employers, after closely investigating the quartz at Mount Ophir and Bear Valley, and the rich auriferous talcose and argillaceous schists there, and the quartz of the Mary Harrison vein, and the Steptoe and other veins near Agua Fria, Mariposa, and of Nevada, &c., that he has seen and assayed qualities of auriferous matrix, as varied in every character as any to be found in Siberia or Mexico. How, then, can any poor, glassy, white quartz be accepted as a type of the auriferous richness of the pulverulent and highly ferruginous quartz, with its associated soft talcose and argillaceous schists, as of the Oso, or the expense of working either, be accepted as an index of the expense or mode of treatment of the other? "The Nouveau Monde Company will decide the value of the quartz of California," and the longitude in the selfsame theorem. Where, may I ask, could Mr. Attwood have gotten the 256 ounces of gold in 12 days from, but from the depths of his sinking in Grass Valley? In my last I alluded to the regularity of this gentleman's remittances, and was followed by the announcement of the 256 ounces. California can and does so reward talent, enterprise, and integrity, irrespective of the threatened momentous decision of an abortion.—*Tolnes, Jan.* 30. W. EATHORNE GILL.

ON THE PRESENT VALUE OF AN AURIFEROUS LEASEHOLD.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Purima," in last Saturday's Journal, says he does not understand my assertion, that an auriferous leasehold bears little or no intrinsic value in itself. I will observe *in limine*, that a company's estate in the acknowledged gold fields cannot be twenty miles in extent, unless bought in freehold, which is a supposition we have not hitherto been discussing in the question of alluvial washing. Such a thing is impossible at present, as the land is not sold by the Government of Australia in large blocks at the gold fields, and, therefore, we will dismiss this part of the question at once. But the question now before us is this:—Assuming that a company has succeeded in leasing from the Crown a portion of an auriferous gully, what is its market value if sold as an asset of the company?

To investigate this question properly, we must take a glance at the general question of supply and demand. Now, the market price of any commodity is always regulated by the proportion between the quantity actually brought to market, and the demand of those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity. This demand is called by political economists the effectual demand, and differs from an absolute demand. Thus, a very poor speculator on 'Change may in some sense be said to have a demand for an auriferous lease. But this demand cannot be said to be an effectual demand, as the lease will not be offered in the London market to satisfy it. The effectual demand, consequently, lays in Australia. Now, when the quantity of any article in the market exceeds the effectual demand, it cannot be all sold to those willing to pay an extravagant price for it. Nay, more, the price must sink below the natural price, according as the greatness of the excess increases more or less the competition of the seller, or according as it happens to be more or less important to them to get immediately rid of the article.

Let us now apply these acknowledged data to the question of the value of auriferous leases. There are at present 17 gold fields, I believe, in Victoria, besides, at least, 25 more in other places—say, 40 in all, each of which contains, at least, 10 gullies, or placers, more or less valuable for alluvial washing; their relative value depending upon the rate of wages in the particular district, the facilities of access, &c. Each of these gullies, again, would probably be a mile or two long, and, consequently, require several leases to cover them, according to existing regulations. Thus we have, on the most moderate estimate, 1200 leases in the market. What, now, let us ask, is the effectual demand in Australia? Literally none. The few companies who might be desirous to obtain a lease can always obtain one of these 1200 at first-cost from the Crown; and going upon the rule that the price of an article must even sink below the natural price, according as the greatness of the excess increases more or less the competition of the buyers, we arrive at the result, that it is doubtful whether more would be obtained for it than what was, in the first instance, paid the Crown, which is simply the annual royalty, and something additional, fixed by competition at auction.

Thus, although from a combination of causes, persons, instead of seeking for a fresh leasehold for themselves, will probably give a trifle above the natural price, the sum can never be large, being only the estimated difference between the ascertained value of a rich locality, and the value of time and trouble in seeking and determining upon another, and thoroughly exploring the same. We arrive, therefore, at the result, that the value of a leasehold, without taking into account the machinery and labour expended in developing the same, is literally next to nothing, and that those agents who buy at large prices are actually making their constituents pay the penalty of their ignorance and want of activity in seeking ground for themselves.

22, *Howland-street, Fitzroy-square.* H. E. MICHEL.

THE PORT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.

SIR,—I thought that my letter in your Journal of the 28th of October last, with reference to this company, would have been quite sufficient to show to the shareholders that I had done with the company, for the reasons explained therein, and that the whole affair connected with the mismanagement of the directors was a question belonging to the shareholders alone, and not to me. Yet, notwithstanding all this, I am harrassed from week to week with most painful letters, from numerous shareholders who, according to their account, were led to invest their money in this company in consequence of my connection therewith, and on the supposition that its affairs would have been under my control, &c.

I must beg to remind the shareholders that I was as much deceived as themselves, and that I could not have believed it possible that a number of gentlemen could have committed or sanctioned such proceedings as I have had the pain of witnessing. I am thankful that I have escaped so well from them. The subject is too painful to dwell on; therefore I beg and trust that the shareholders will relieve me from the pain of writing on such transactions.

I have already most distinctly stated that I shall most willingly attend a meeting of shareholders, to investigate the actual state of things, and suggest the best steps to take to restore confidence and progress in the colony; but I shall only do so on condition that all personalities be avoided, and that we attack rather the *system of management* than the men.

I might have come forward in the late Mariquita affair with proxies to the amount of 10,000 shares, and could have rendered them very important assistance, from my knowledge of their entire property, and also of the quartz mines of Purima; but I declined, in consequence of the tendency on the part of some parties to commence with personal attacks, which I knew would end in no good.

Therefore, should the shareholders call a meeting, as they intend, and, as men of business, go quietly through the records of the proceedings, from the commencement, in London and Victoria, to the present time, with the object of correcting the past evils, and of ensuring a more satisfactory mode of proceedings in future, I shall be happy to assist them. I cannot do more.

I regret exceedingly, with the shareholders, that our misplaced confidence should have led to such results; but it was not in my power to control the acts of London managers, whilst in the colony. I hope, therefore, the shareholders will attend to these things themselves, and not write letters to me on the subject.

I would warn committees of investigation of the consequence of charging men for wilful murder when they have only been guilty of manslaughter—that is not the way to obtain justice, or to correct abuses.—*Thurloe-square, Feb.* 1. EVAN HOPKINS.

THE TIN ORE OF AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—In reply to the enquiries of your correspondents regarding the tin ore of Victoria, I beg to inform them that the tin ore hitherto obtained came from the residue of the gold washings at the Ovens. This tin ore is the production of the stanniferous granite of that district, and is of the usual crystalline character and good quality of what is called stream tin. This tin ore, however, is somewhat confined to one or two creeks in the Ovens, and is not found in all the gold washings. A very large proportion of the black residue of the gold fields is titaniferous and ferruginous sand. The specimens of granite I received from Western Australia, containing schorl and tourmaline, indicated that that colony also must contain tin.

The first samples I received from the Ovens, for making experiments at Melbourne, contained 40 ozs. of gold per ton. The gold was easily separated from the tin ore by solutions, and by simple washing. The next sample I examined contained only 4 ozs. of gold per ton, being more carefully treated by the gold washer; and the last samples in the possession of the Ovens Tin Company contained scarcely 2 ozs. of gold, and 70 per cent. of tin. The gold washers are getting now so expert, and much more careful in the washing, that their residue is becoming of small value. I believe a great deal may be done yet in the colony with the aid of practical experience, and good local management; but I have no hopes whatever of any good resulting by the present system of London management, and its abuses.

I recommend, therefore, your correspondents, to consider this point well before they undertake a new enterprise in the colony. London agency and colonial management may do; but London management and colonial agency, open to the existing abuses, will only lead to heavy losses, and disgrace to the agent who may risk himself to undertake the enterprise.—*Thurloe-square, Feb.* 1. EVAN HOPKINS.

PENQUEAN QUARRY, WADEBRIDGE.

SIR,—Having known this quarry for the last 20 years, and seeing the remarks on it in last week's Journal, leads me to suppose that the writer had unintentionally erred, when stating that they had allowed 25 per cent. for waste—it certainly must have been intended for 75 per cent. waste. I am certain this is much nearer the mark, as it would then show the rock to be worth 8*l.* per fm., which is rather a long figure for it. The best slate quarry in the west of England will, on the average, produce above 50 per cent. waste.

Furthermore, I think the erection of an engine-cage only one-half its proper size a great oversight, when they had patterns to use at Delabole; and, to my view, they gave themselves unnecessary trouble in remarking upon it in your Journal, and at the same time showing their own mismanagement—besides, the day has long since passed for using kibbles in slate quarries. Query, will these workings warrant the payment of dividends?—*Winchcombe, Jan.* 31. N. ENNOR.

THE TORBANE HILL MINERAL.

SIR,—Will you allow me, through your Journal, to thank your correspondent, Mr. Currie, of Bathgate, for the full and complete information he has favoured me with respecting the celebrated Torbane Hill mineral. He was so kind as to refer me, through your Journal, to the works of the Bateliff Gas Light Company. Not being able myself to visit that establishment, I wrote a note to the manager; but I fear much that I very unintentionally alarmed that gentleman, for by the return post I received my own note, with a brief reply, declining to give the information requested. I was amused, I confess, for I felt that the object of my enquiry was really more important than I had previously imagined. I, therefore, enclosed the same note to your correspondent, Mr. Currie, that I had received back from the Bateliff Gas Light Company. In reply, I have not only since received specimens, but also the most valuable information that either he or Mr. Gillespie could furnish, kindly directing my attention to other sources of information, that must eventually prove of the greatest service to the colonists of Van Diemen's Land. I have not seen the specimens mentioned as discovered by Mr. Williams on the Mersey, therefore cannot offer any opinion as to the identity of the two minerals, but I at once saw that the inflammable mineral which exists on the east bank of the Mersey, exposed to the atmosphere in large masses, was not identical with the Torbane Hill mineral. This alone is an important fact, and may direct attention to a second valuable rock of the same character.

Dorking, Feb. 1. JAMES M'ARTHUR.

P.S.—Anticipating that private affairs may require my return to the colony at an early date, I shall follow out these interesting subjects on the spot; it will afford me great pleasure to continue any information on subjects of public interest that may come under my notice. I beg to thank you for the assistance you have afforded me already on subjects that appeared of colonial importance.

THE MINE INSPECTORS' REPORTS—THE STEAM-JET.

SIR,—Without derogating from the influence and authority of the Government Mine Inspectors, it may be said that their experience in mines, with the exception of Mr. Matthias Dunn, has been inferior to any viewer of moderate standing in the mines,—that neither Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Morton, or Mr. Dickinson, had ever charge of any extensive mining operations, and that Mr. Dunn, previous to his official appointment, had his duties confined chiefly to those of an occasional consulting or cheek-viewer; therefore, to set their experience against those of the chief and experienced viewers of the extensive mines of the North, would be giving them a mining position of more importance than is reasonable or right. Their reports are good, therefore, only as they are the records of well-authenticated facts; their opinions are of less weight and consequence.

When Mr. Dunn states that the report of Mr. Cayley's committee is on many subjects "erroneous," and that "the steam-jet will not stand in comparison with the furnace," he seems to have shut his eyes to the facts of the case; and when Mr. Mackworth states that "the history of the steam-jet exhibits the errors which may be committed by relying on experiments on a small scale," he seems to be equally oblivious. These gentlemen will have something more to do than make gratuitous assertions before they will obtain belief in the mining world. Has Mr. Dunn forgotten that it has been proved, on indubitable evidence, that Seaton Delaval, a mine of 2000 acres, has been ventilated upwards of five years by the steam-jet, and that its managers and men have declared with a unanimous voice that the furnace never could accomplish so good a ventilation—that the steam-jet there is infinitely preferable to the furnace? And does Mr. Mackworth not know that this is neither a pit nor an experiment "on a small scale," but one of the largest mines in the North? Instead of giving wholesale and unfounded declarations, sustained only by their own prejudices, would it not be better that they should endeavour to purge themselves of those strange and contradictory statements in their curious experiments at this same pit, in which their reported facts were self-contradictory and condemned? Have these gentlemen forgotten the saving of St. Hilda Pit by the steam-jet, when fire and water had both failed, or could not be applied? Or do they really give any importance to the experiments of Mr. Wood at Hetton, when he adopted a 4-ft. area to work his jet through instead of one of 1 ft., though he had been previously warned that such an experiment must certainly fail, which has since been thoroughly exposed before a committee of Parliament?

These and several other facts, which are unnecessary at present to enter into, and remembered probably by many of your readers, will show how easily these gentlemen, under the guise of their position as officers of Government, rush into absurd statements, unsustained and indefensible.—*Jan.* 31. INVESTIGATOR.

DHURODE MINE—WALKER'S STAMPS.

SIR,—Your Dublin correspondent, in page 60 of your last Journal, in alluding to this mine, says "he is sorry matters are not progressing so satisfactorily as could be wished." He then "relates matters submitted to him," leaving "those interested to make enquiries for themselves." For the information of such interested parties, I beg to state, from my own observation, that the mine is progressing as satisfactorily as can be wished. The whim is bringing up every day 100 kibbles of the best yellow, black, and peacock ores, and stones good for stamps work; and if the stopings were not to be worked for a whole month, the whim could not in that time, and at the same rate per day, clear the adits of the accumulations in them of the like ores and stones, all food for the stamps, to say nothing of the heaps of such ores already on the surface, which alone would keep 20 heads of stamps at work for six months. With such prospects, I think the parties *bona fide* interested—viz., the shareholders, have not much reason to fear unfavourable results.

Now, in reference to the circumstances submitted to your Dublin correspondent by some one whose object evidently is to "write down Walker's stamps," I beg to state, in reply, to prove how incorrect his statements are—

1. That it was not with the purser Mr. Walker made the arrangement to supply the stamps machinery, but with the committee, and confirmed by the shareholders.

2. That Mr. Walker did not engage to return 150 to 200 tons of ore per month, worth 10*l.* per ton, although there are such large quantities of *very stuff* to crush; and the average produce is fairly equal to that price.

3. The stamps and machinery have no need to be removed from their present locality, as there is nothing to prevent their coming into "full" operation upon all ores at, and to be brought to, surface.

4. There are now three large reservoirs that will contain water to work the stamps the year round, and a fourth is being made to ensure that object. Two of the reservoirs have been kept dry lately, to make them firm; and this period your Dublin correspondent's informant may have selected to use the expression, "there is no water to work them."

5. No gentleman accompanied Mr. Cash to the mine.

6. That the bands or belts are not of gutta purcha; and—

7. That they do not "continually slip off the drivers of the stamps when going." On the contrary, they work the whole day without stopping; and when the machinery is complete, will work day and night with regularity. W. W.

Dhurode Mine, Jan. 30.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.

SIR,—I am directed by the board of the Tregune Mine to call your attention to a reply to a correspondent in your number of last Saturday, as follows:—"The insertion of Mr. Matthew Nottingham's enquiry respecting Wheal Samson, Great Tregune Consols, Dunsley Wheal Phœnix, and Hill Bridge Consols, would elicit replies we might not, perhaps, feel disposed to publish. Those of his friends, therefore, who are shareholders in the several undertakings, should engage some competent person to inspect the mines, and furnish full reports thereon, for their information and guidance." I have to request the favour of your correcting the impression your remark is likely to make on the shareholders of the Tregune Mine, that it is connected with the three other mines therein named. As regards the Great Tregune Consols, the board is prepared to show any shareholder that it is free from difficulty and irregularity, distinct in management (in every respect) from any other mine, and that its present prospects are certainly very promising for beneficial results. It is supposed Mr. Nottingham could not have intended his enquiry to apply to Tregune Mine, as he is not, nor ever has been, a shareholder.—*Feb.* 1. W. H. CROSSMAN, *Sec.*

THE CWMHEISIAN MINING COMPANY AGAIN.

SIR,—I have this day received a notice, calling upon me, as a shareholder in the Cwmheisian Gold Mining Company, to attend a meeting at the Guildhall Coffee-house, next Tuesday, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debts of that company, under an impending threat, that if I do not I shall have further trouble and annoyance. Now, Sir, I wish particularly to call the attention of your readers to a few facts relative to this adventure.

About the middle of the year 1853, a "mine of gold" was advertised to the world, as having been divided into 60,000 parts, each part representing a 1*l.* paid-up share in the mine, and the public were allowed (although not without great professed sacrifice on the part of the proprietors) to become absolute possessors of one 60,000th part of this "mountain of gold" for the ridiculously small sum of 1*l.* per share. The noble generosity of the proprietors was shown in many instances, and more particularly in the one of selling the shares; for, though they frequently declared the shares worth 10*l.* each, and that nowhere could they be purchased under 2*l.*, yet they were easily obtainable a little above or a little below par, just to suit the temper of the purchaser. This pleasant state of things went on for some time, and Fortune seemed to favour the worthy projectors, for everything they touched turned to gold, whilst other parties who brought boxes of ore from neighbouring localities were frequently disappointed in the results obtained.

In due course, machines were erected, shares selling all the time. At last, came the first experiment at the mine—a magnificent result was obtained, and one of the three proprietors declared that he would not sell one of his shares under 5*l.* The public believed it; yet some thought it very strange that they were accommodated with so many on the market at 30*s.* and 40*s.* each; never was more than 50*s.* paid for them. The next experiment came. Oh, Fortune! where were you that you deserted your favourite three, and from that moment gave them no more gold! Scandal then became busy, and it was reported that the mine did not belong to these worthy men, but that they had borrowed it of a friend, and that the purchasers of these shares had not even the power to become possessors of the smallest fraction of the 60,000th part of the mine—in fact, *not even shareholders*. The thing seemed so very unlikely that scarcely anybody believed it. Shortly after these reports, there appeared an advertisement, offering "1000 shares for 60*l.*; apply to Mr.——, 2, Winchester-buildings." Alas! it was too true; and it turned out that their friend who lent them the mine had not even the lease in his possession.

By this time the three promoters had sold and transferred somewhere about 26,000 shares to the British public; and as it was found that the public were so blind to their own interest that they would not take any more, the very serious question then came to be considered—how the debts were to be paid which had been incurred upon the mine, nobody having been paid, except those who had been so considerate as to take shares for their goods or work! One of the three then nobly stepped forward, and declared that he would take all the liability upon himself; and he then became a martyr to the cause of honour, justice, and law, for the purpose of saving his fellow-brethren;—but a creditor, not being quite satisfied with this arrangement, brought an action against the other two promoters, and the judge, getting somewhat confused about the learned appendage to one of these gentlemen's name, the case went against them. It being generally felt amongst the shareholders that they have been unfairly

treated, in not getting any share in the mine to represent the money they have paid, would not the blood of the poorest Englishman rise up with indignation, when he reads the kind invitation sent him to become liable for that he never had, or, in other words, to be doubly duped?

John Bull is a kind, good-natured fellow, and pays his money very freely; but this is a morsel rather too rich for him to swallow, after the many great feasts he has lately been accommodated with, more especially while the money that all these shares were sold for is so mysteriously unaccounted for.

London, Feb. 2. ONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO BE A SHAREHOLDER.

LINARES MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—I was surprised beyond measure on perceiving the notice issued this day by the directors of this company, recommending an issue of 3000 new shares, at 5*l.* each, and thus creating an additional capital of £5,000*l.*, in consequence (and this is the anomaly) of the increasing produce of the mines. As a plain, matter-of-fact man, unconnected with the manufacture of machinery or management of the mines, I should have thought, bearing in mind the bye-gone history of these mines, their successful working, and the large dividends paid, that the greater the produce, the less necessity for more capital. If it be that the agent at Linares has not the means of smelting the increased quantity of ore raised, why have not some 2000*l.* or 3000*l.* (and this would be ample) been expended out of the profits in erecting additional works? Such sum would have sufficed. And I need not remind my fellow-shareholders that no dividend was given for the last half-year, while the directors told us that they had raised more lead than they could find means to carry to market. I should like an answer to a plain question. Is it more to the advantage of the shareholders to have a moderate produce and large dividends, or a large produce and no dividend? I entreat the proprietors to look well into this matter—mark the probable, nay, certain, result of this financial operation. The old shares will fall in market value (they have been falling of late, possibly through sales effected by parties who may benefit by taking new stock), and the profit by the working of the mines (if ever there be any) will have to be distributed over a capital increased by 25,000*l.*

I earnestly hope the recommendation of the directors will be rejected. I am anxious to call the attention of shareholders to this proposal at once, and write rather hurriedly for notice in your valuable Journal to-morrow. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE ELECTRIC GAS COMPANY (SHEPARD'S PATENT).

A meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices in Paris, on Saturday, the 27th Jan. Mr. M. A. GOLDSMID in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the meeting was called in consequence of the great delay in completing the machinery intended to light up the Hotel des Invalides. Some of the shareholders had applied to the Tribunal of Commerce to name a day at which the experiments should be considered to have failed, if previously a successful result had not been obtained. The gerant, to avoid this, and seeing the equity of such a demand, more particularly as no longer than nine months was ever contemplated, offered to convene a meeting, provided legal proceedings were withdrawn, which was instantly accepted, and the result was the present meeting, at which the gerant was in attendance to give an explanation.

The GERANT, in answer to numerous enquiries, attributed the non-success of the experiments hitherto to defects in machinery and unusually severe weather, which prevented experiments being made on a large scale. The directors were not the least shaken in their confidence as to the ultimate result.

The CHAIRMAN asked whether by the delay the shareholders were relieved from the contract, and entitled to the return of their money, short a certain per centage, agreed upon to be allowed for the expenses hitherto incurred?

The GERANT admitted that they could not bind the subscribers any longer, and asked to be allowed till the 15th of March, on which day, in the event of non-success, the contract should cease, and the money be returned.

A lengthened discussion ensued, which terminated in a series of resolutions, ably drawn up by the chairman, being unanimously adopted, and by which it was agreed to fix the 1st of March next as the day on which the affairs should be finally settled. On that day, even if the experiments are perfectly successful, and every result obtained, all the present shareholders shall have the option of retiring, if they think proper, on payment of seven per cent., and their money shall be returned in full, with this deduction, which, however, shall not be lost to them, as they shall be entitled, on a future day, to shares for such deduction in the new company, which would be instantly formed when the projected results were obtained, being considered a recompense due to those who had come forward in the first instance to further the ends of science by rendering pecuniary assistance.

The proceedings, which appeared to give great satisfaction to all present, after passing the usual compliment both to the chairman and gerants, were adjourned until the 1st of March next.

CORNISH STEAM-ENGINES.

Abstract from *Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter*, from 20th Dec. to 20th Jan.:—

PUMPING ENGINES.		
Number reported		24
Average load per square inch on the piston, in lbs.		15·7
Average number of strokes per minute		5·0
Gallons of water drawn per minute		4499
Average duty of 15 engines, being million lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals		70·1
Actual horse-power employed per minute		998·0
Average consumption of coals per horse-power per hour, in lbs.		5·4
ROTARY ENGINES.—WHIMS.		
Number reported		17
Number of kibbles drawn		38,331
Average depth of drawing, in fms.		131·3
Average number of horse-whim kibbles drawn the average depth by consuming 1 cwt. of coals		51·0
Average duty of 12 engines, as above		16·1
STAMPS.		
Number reported		5
Average number of strokes per minute		9·0
Average duty of three engines, as above		51·7
Actual horse-power employed per minute		108·0
PUMPING ENGINES DOING HIGHEST DUTY.		
Fowey Consols, 80 in. single	Millions.	101·5
Par Consols, 80 in. single	"	100·5
Great Polgooth, 80 in. single	"	91·3
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 80 in. single	"	78·6
Pembroke and East Crinnis, 70 in. single	"	76·8
Par Consols, 72 and 36 in. Sims' combined	"	76·6
West Fowey Consols, 60 in. single	"	74·7
Trelawny, 50 in. single	"	70·8
WHIM ENGINES.		
Fowey Consols, 22 in. double	Millions.	26·7
Par Consols, 24 and 13 in. Sims' combined	"	19·5
Par Consols, 24 in. single	"	19·2
Great Polgooth, 22 in. double	"	18·0
South Caradon, 30 and 16 in. Sims' combined	"	16·4
STAMPING ENGINES.		
Wheal Uny, 36 in. single	Millions.	56·7
Great Polgooth, 35 in. double	"	52·1
South Caradon, 26 in. single	"	46·2

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

ENGLAND.—Subjoined are the traffic returns of the various English lines for the last week:—

	1853.	1854.
London and North-Western	£44,373	£48,310
Lancashire and Yorkshire	17,824	17,935
London and South-Western	10,605	9,583
Great Western	19,924	19,476
London and Brighton	8,351	9,147
Midland	23,862	24,426
South-Eastern	11,733	13,083
Great Northern	17,000	18,334
Chester and Holyhead	3,810	3,857
North-Eastern	26,108	25,913
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	8,016	7,315
East Anglian	748	698
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union	17,898	19,517
East Lancashire	4,519	4,893
Bristol and Exeter	4,957	4,574
Exeter and Crediton	123	82
Shropshire Union	711	701
Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction	1,683	2,008
Manchester and South Junction	623	575
Oxford and Worcester	1,149	2,463
Newcastle and Carlisle	2,826	2,615

These figures show the following aggregate results (taking only the corresponding lines):—

	Receipts.	Miles open.	Average per mile.
1853	£235,547	4564½	£49 8 3
1854	236,344	4638½	53 4 11

The railway traffic returns have for a long time shown extraordinary elasticity, in spite of the war, but the above comparison affords evidence of an unfavourable and rather decided reaction. It may be hoped that the check is, in part, temporary, and caused by the weather; but future returns will certainly be looked for with more anxiety than hitherto.

SCOTLAND.—The returns on Scotch lines are:—

	1853.	1854.
Aberdeen	£ 1,754	£1,666
Caledonian	10,885	9,636
North British	4,490	4,475
Edinburgh and Glasgow	4,234	4,351
Scottish Central	2,278	2,025
Glasgow and South Western	5,086	4,645
Total	£28,733	£26,848

IRELAND.—The Irish returns are:—

	1853.	1854.
Belfast and Ballymena	£ 325	£ 304
Belfast and County Down	214	207
Cork and Bandon	199	171
Londonderry and Enniskillen	589	376
Londonderry and Coleraine	302	231
Dublin and Belfast Junction	779	976
Total	£2,657	£2,065

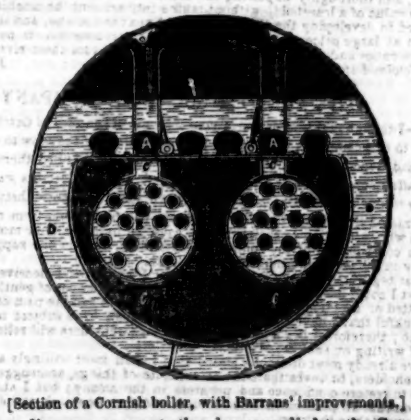
ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.—The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has just issued an analysis of the various routes between England and Australia. The one termed the "European Overland Direct Route" appears to offer great advantages over all the others, the distance to Melbourne being reduced to 8250 miles, whereas the "Oceanic Direct Route" traverses 13,330 miles; and the relative time calculated for the passage is 51 days 16 hours in the former, and 67 days 13 hours in the latter case. Some of the routes analysed, however, show a still greater disparity as to time.

BARRANS' PATENT CUP-SURFACE BOILERS.

In the various improvements which have taken place in the construction of steam-engine boilers during the past 20 years, the great object has very naturally been the extension of the area of heating surface, in proportion to the size of the boiler and estimated power of the engine. In the locomotive, from the action of which high velocities are required, this becomes an essential and imperative necessity, and numerous and varied have been the suggestions and practical arrangements by our most experienced and scientific men to accomplish this desirable object. On Monday last we had the opportunity of witnessing in operation, at the foundry of Messrs. R. and T. Hughes, Brighton Railway Station, New Cross, a boiler of novel construction, invented and patented by Mr. Barrans, and which is now the property of Messrs. Hughes. The boilers may be of any ordinary construction; the improvement introduced by the patentee consisting in piercing the sides and top of the fire-box, and the crown plate of the boiler flue, with a number of holes about 3 in. diameter, into each of which, projecting into the water space, is rivetted a malleable cast-iron cup, from 4 to 6 in. deep, those on the sides being cylindrical, while those on the crown plate are spherical. These cups are, of course, covered in every direction by the water in the boiler, and the *inside* being exposed to the heat of the fire and concentrating the temperature, present so much additional heating surface, and the boiler is enabled to get up steam in a vast deal less time, with a diminished quantity of fuel. Several stationary horizontal boilers of this description have been in use in the metropolis for the past 12 months with perfect success, which, being worked by gas coke, have avoided the smoke nuisance; and the experiment on Monday with a new cylindrical vertical boiler gave every satisfaction, got up steam quickly, and kept the engine steadily working, with a mere stratum of gas coke on the fire-bars. This latter low priced and easily obtainable fuel appears to be peculiarly applicable to this boiler, with which they will be found to work with great economy. The vertical boiler is 6 ft. high, 30 in. diameter, with 64 cups; area of heating surface, 50 ft.; area of fire bars, 2¼ ft. It took 56 lbs. coke to get up the steam in 40 minutes; 161 lbs. of gas coke, in three hours, evaporated 144 gallons, or 1440 lbs. of water, equal to 9 lbs. of water to 1 lb. of coke: the feed water supplied during the entire experiment being at 60° Fahr.

To give a more correct idea of the value of this improvement, we mention the following experiment, by Mr. Daniel Kinnear Clark, C.E., on a boiler of 12-horse power on this mode of construction:—Without entering into the details of measurement, we may state that this boiler was not of the vertical, but of the locomotive form, that the tube surface was 108·15 square ft.; total heating surface, 151·09 square ft.; area of fire-bars, 4·17 square feet; ratio of total heating surface to area of grate, 36¼ to 1. The nett increase of fire-box surface due to the cups was 15·74 square feet, or 58 per cent. The boiler was connected with the shop engine, which was worked exclusively by the steam from this boiler during the trial, a small blast-pipe being led from the boiler into the chimney to urge the draught, and the steam conveyed by it supplied a continuous and uniform draught upon the fire during the trial. The fuel used was ordinary gas coke. The boiler was filled with cold water to the ordinary water-level; the fire was then made with 17¼ lbs. of split wood and shavings, and 84 lbs. of coke. When the steam was up and blowing off, it was turned on to the engine, and at the same time into the chimney. Throughout the trial the steam blew off freely at the safety-valve, and there was always abundance of steam for the engine and blast; it blew off clear, and apparently quite dry, and no symptoms of priming could be observed. Converting the 17¼ lbs. of wood into its equivalent of one-third weight of coke, or, say, 6 lbs. of coke, and deducting an allowance of 21 lbs. of coke for getting up steam, the following are the results of the trial:—Duration of the experiment from the time the steam was got up till the fire was drawn, 2 hours 33 minutes; consumption of coke, 305 lbs.—119·6 per hour—28·68 lbs. per square foot of grate per hour; consumption of water, 304 gallons, or 3040 lbs.—1192 lbs. per hour—10 lbs. per lb. of coke.

Mr. Clark, in his report, remarks that this 36¼ to 1 is a high ratio compared with that of ordinary stationary boilers, but very low compared with an ordinary locomotive, which would require 45 square ft. of heating surface per foot of fire grate to perform the same work and consume the same quantity of fuel per foot of fire grate, with the same evaporative efficiency, and that one-fifth, or 20 per cent., of heating surface required in an ordinary locomotive boiler is saved in that experimented on, constructed on Mr. Barrans' principle; and I am still of opinion that the economical evaporative power of Barrans' boiler is materially increased by the addition of the cup-surface to the fire-box, as compared with the performance due to a plain fire-box.



[Section of a Cornish boiler, with Barrans' improvements.]

The above diagram represents the plan as applied to the Cornish boiler. A, the cups along the crown of the flues; B, the interior cylinders, or water chambers, containing tubes for the current of the heated air, and products of combustion through their whole length; C, branch tubes, communicating between the outer water space and the interior cylinders; D, the outer water space. The furnace has double fire doors; and beneath is a valve for regulating the admission of air under the fire grate to the back of the bridge, the furnaces being fixed alternately. The cups are equally applicable to curved and every other description of furnaces.

INSPECTION OF MINES.—Mr. Dickinson, the Mining Inspector for Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales, in his report ending the 31st Dec., says:—"The loss of life to persons employed in and about the whole of the collieries of Great Britain, as ascertained for 1851 and 1852, averaged 985 per annum. The total output of coals is not correctly known, but it may be stated at about 54,000,000 tons:—

Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland	Tons 11,000,000
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	10,000,000
Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire	9,000,000
Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Nottingham	7,500,000
South Wales, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, and Somerset	10,000,000
Scotland	7,500,000
Total quantity of coals raised per annum	Tons 54,000,000

The average loss of life, therefore, at this estimate, for the whole of Great Britain is 1 life per 54,822 tons of coal. In previous years the mortality was probably greater; many improvements as to the health and safety of the miner having been introduced into collieries by the passing of the Act for the Inspection of Coal Mines, in 1850. Our leading collieries, so far as I can judge, are at present in advance of continental coal mines. A large proportion, however, have many evident defects which admit of being removed; and doubtless some proportion of the appalling list of casualties may be classed as preventible accidents, which it is to be hoped may shortly be dealt with accordingly."

ROYAL COMPLIMENT TO A RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.—Her Majesty the Queen of Spain has recently conferred upon Mr. George Mould, railway contractor, the distinguished order of "Charles the Third," as a recognition of his enterprise in initiating the railway system into that country. Mr. Mould is now engaged in the construction of a line of railway, which is to connect the great northern port of Spain (Santander) with Madrid. By this means, with the adjunct of steamers between Southampton or Plymouth and Santander, the Spanish and British capitals will be brought within three days' journey, and a new and immense source of agricultural supply will be opened out to this country. The first sod of the Santander Railway was cut by the King Consort of Spain in May, 1852, and one section of the line is expected to be opened in the course of a few months.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is now sunk about 7 ft. under the 130. The lode in the 130 fm. level, driving east of this shaft, has greatly improved since our last report, lode about 4 feet wide, and worth for copper ore quite 100*l.* per fm. No. 1 winze, sinking under the 120 fm. level, is also improved, the lode worth for copper ore 100*l.* per fathom; the south lode, driving east in the 120 fm. level, is still small and unproductive. No alteration in any of our other tutwork bargains since last report. The tribute department is as usual, looking very well.—T. TRELEASE.

BLACK DOWN.—We are carrying about 4 ft. of the lode in the deep adit level east, which is composed of mundic, gossan, spar, peach, and capel, with good copper ore intermixed; it is a fine looking lode for this shallow depth, and one without a doubt that will ultimately produce large quantities of yellow copper ore.—A. BRAY: Feb. 1.

BOILING WELL.—We are now in readiness to sink the engine-shaft, by twelve men, below the 50; as the ground is at present we hope to sink about 9 ft. per month. We have driven east on the south part of the lode in the 50, 2½ fms., which is producing good stones of ore; we shall have to drive this end about 15 fms. before this part will fall in with the north part of the lode, as in the level above. The eastern end in the 40, on the south part of the lode, will produce about 1½ ton of good ore per fm.; we are also driving on the north part of the lode, which is producing good stones of ore, leaving tribute ground in the bottom of the level; this lode going east is 18 feet wide. The eastern end in the 30, just over the 40 end, is promising, producing good stones of ore; the lode in this level is not settled, as in the levels below. All the tribute pitches are looking fair, and I have every reason to think we shall have the best sampling that we have ever had in Boiling Well Mine. Our engine is working 3¼ strokes per minute to keep the water. All our pitwork is in good order, and we hope to sink to the 60 without any let or hinderance.—G. REYNOLDS: Jan. 27.

BOLENOWE.—The 50 fm. level is driven 45 fms. east of the engine-shaft; the lode throughout averages 2 feet in width, occasionally producing a small portion of malleable copper; in the present end the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of capels and soft spar; driving by six men, at 3*l.* 10*s.* per fathom. The 40 fm. level is driven 63 fathoms east of the engine-shaft; the lode in the end is 1½ ft. wide; driving by four men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. In the 40 fm. level west the ground continues hard, and the lode small; this end is about 20 fathoms west of shaft—driving by two men, at 7*l.* per fathom. The 20 fm. level is extended 52 fms. west of shaft; in the present end the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing gossan, prian, and spar; driving by two men, at 3*l.* 5*s.* per fathom. The adit is driven 80 fms. west of engine-shaft; the lode in the end is 2½ feet wide, kindly, with gossan and prian; driving by two men, at 2*l.* per fathom.—W. ROBERTS: Jan. 27.

BRYNTAIL.—The lode in the 10, east on the new lode, is small at present, and contains but little ore. The men have commenced sinking the shaft under the 10. I shall be able to give you more particulars respecting the quality of the lode in my next. The stopes west of the shaft is within 3 fms. of the surface; although it is not so good as it has been, it still produces ore. When this ground is exhausted I shall put the men to stope from the eastern end of the shaft.—J. ROACH: Jan. 31.

BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 30 fm. level. The western part of the lode has not been taken down for the past week; the east part is some 3 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar and lead, and has for the last foot in sinking underlayed east; from this and other indications, we expect the entire lode will be in the shaft at no great depth from the present bottom. At the 30 fm. level, the lode in the bottom, and for some way up the end, is 9 in. wide, composed principally of can, intermixed with lead, but towards the back it is not so good.—W. JENKIN; W. BRYANT; T. GRENFELL: Jan. 30.

CALSTOCK UNITED.—The ground in the sump shaft continues favourable for sinking. At the present bottom a cross-course has intersected the shaft, which is bearing about 20° west of south, east of north, and underlying 1 ft. per fm. westward; the cross-course is composed of flookan, spar, and mundic, the walls regular and well-defined, and it is more than probable this will produce some favourable change in the lode, and throw a light on future operations. The cross-course will continue in contact with the shaft until we reach the back of the 60, when it will be a matter of consideration as to driving south to intersect Brewer's and Old Harrow Barrow lodes, on the said cross-course; the driving on this will be somewhat oblique, but from its being fair to drive on, we can drive 3 fms. for one in the country.—JOHN KERNICK; W. COOKE: Jan. 29.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—The 50 fm. level cross-cut is 120 fms. north from Wheal Gons shaft, and last survey-day we commenced driving this end by six men, at 9*l.* per fm. This is an important point for intersecting the several lodes about 90 fms. from surface. The 50 fm. level, on Wheal Gons north lode, is driven 10 fms. west of cross-cut; in the present end the lode is 1 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore; driving by four men, at 5*l.* 10*s.* per fm. The 33 fm. level cross-cut is extended 64 fms. north of Tindal's shaft: driving by four men, at 3*l.* per fm.—Caunter Lode: The 33 fathom level is about 4 fms. west of the cross-course, scarcely got into settled ground; driving by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. The 20 fm. level is extended 17 fathoms west from cross-course; in the present end the lode is nearly 1 foot wide, with occasional stones of ore; driving by four men, at 6*l.* per fm. The 10 fm. level is driven 25 fms. west of cross-cut, lode small. The same level east is about 7 fms. from cross-cut, with a promising lode, producing mundic and stones of ore; the former is driving by six men, at 10*l.* per fm., and the latter by two men, at 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the adit level west, on South Entral lode, is small and unproductive; driving by four men, at 4*l.* per fm.: 33 tons of ore were sampled on Wednesday—W. ROBERTS: Jan. 27.

CARADON CONSOLS.—During the past week the driving in the 37 and 27 is about 3 feet in each, and the ground continues just as it has been, only in the 27 south we have cut a branch about 4 in. wide, composed of peach, fluor-spar, and ore; this is gone through, and now, in the present end, we have cut another branch or lode, but not enough is seen to say which it is, but hope by Tuesday or Wednesday next to be able to speak more particularly about it.

CARVANNALL.—The ground in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 106 fathom level, is improved, and the lode looking better: 78 tons of ore were sampled on Wednesday last, and on Thursday sixteen pitches were set, at tributes varying from 7*s.* to 13*s.* in 1*l.*—WILLIAM ROBERTS: Jan. 27.

CLOWANCE WOOD.—In the adit level, driving west of Slater's shaft, on Slater's lode, the lode is 9 inches wide, producing spots of ore, laundic, and jack.—EDWARD CHEGWIN: THOMAS DELBRIDGE: Jan. 29.

CUBERT UNITED.—At Trebisken, the lode in the 65, west end, is 18 in. wide, producing some good stones of lead, saving work, but not to value; we may expect an improvement here shortly. The lode in the east end is 14 in. wide, composed of quartz, flookan, and mundic, with stones of lead. The lode in the 55, west end, is 10 in. wide, producing spots of lead. We are nearing the shoot of ore gone down from the level above towards this end; the stopes in the back of this level are still worth from 5 to 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 45 is 18 inches wide, worth from 2 to 3 cwts. of lead per fm. We have suspended operations in the 45 west stopes, and put the men to stope in the back of the 55, west of James's rise, where the lode is worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead per fm. At Trebellan, the lode in the engine-shaft is full 1½ foot wide, worth 7 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 56, north end, is a little improved, now worth 2 cwts. of lead per fathom; the stopes in the back of this level are worth at the rate of 6 cwts. of lead per fm.; the lode in the sump winze is 2 feet wide, worth 18 cwts. of lead per fm.; the stopes in the back of the 56, north of sump winze, are worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead per fathom. The south stopes are worth from 3 to 4 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 46, north end, is 10 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and flookan; the lode in the 46, south end, is 10 inches wide, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and mundic, with spots of lead. We have on the mines, dressed and undressed, about 10 tons of good ore.—J. TREWIN; A. DOWN: Jan. 27.

CWMDYLE.—I have no alteration to report since my last relative to the appearance of the stopes at the mine, excepting on the Lake lode, which is improved, and producing 3 tons of ore per fm. At Penpass, we have broken some good stones of ore. The pare we have here at work are not very energetic; I must put on a new pare at the end of the month, as we can break plenty of ore at soon as we get the ground opened. I purpose sending off a few tons of ore from this lode in the next cargo.—T. COLLIVER: Jan. 27.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—At Harewood shaft, the cross-cut has been driven this week 5 ft., which makes 1 fm. 3 ft.; from the increase of water in the end, I think we are not far off the lode. At George and Charlotte, the deep adit level has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft.; the lode is larger, producing some good stones of ore. The two pitches in the back are producing good work. In the pitch in the bottom the men have got the water out of the winze, and will commence breaking on Monday. In the middle level the cross-cut south has been driven 5 ft., making 6 fms. 1 ft.; at present there is a little water issuing from the end, which may be coming from the lode. The east end has been driven 6 ft., and a part of the lode taken down to-day, which has produced some good rocks of ore; this end is very promising. In the pitch in the back no lode has been taken down as yet.—T. NEIL: Jan. 27.

DEVON BULLER.—We cannot do anything with our building, in consequence of the frost, with the exception of raising stones and drawing them to the buildings. I expect we shall complete taking down the engine at East Crowndale to-day.—W. NEILL: Jan. 31.

DEVON UNITED.—The lode in the deep adit level north has rather improved during the past week, and the ground is changing very much for the better—to a light blue killas. The water is also increasing, which indicates we are approaching towards the great lode, and I trust when we intersect it we shall find it productive of good results. There has been nothing done at the engine-shaft since my last, for the want of surface water.—A. BRAY: Feb. 1.

EAGLEBROOK.—In consequence of the frost continuing, we have done nothing in our 10 fm. level since my report of last week. The shaftmen are getting on well with cutting down the north part of the deep adit level, 29 fms. 2 ft. west of the old engine-shaft; we have now opened out in length 2 fms. 3 ft., and 4 ft. wide; the lode in this place is very wide; the part we have cut down will produce 15 cwts. of lead ores per fathom, and there is lead yet standing in the furthest place we have seen. I have now put the men to cross-cut the lode, to ascertain its size and value. The deep adit level, east of the old engine-shaft, is now extended 15 fms.; the part of the lode we are driving on will produce from 10 to 12 cwts. of rich copper ores per fathom. The cross-cut driving south towards the middle shaft is extended 3 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. I cannot speak of any alteration in the ground since last report.—H. TYACK: Jan. 29.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft at Furzehill has been sunk 12 fms. below the 102 fm. level, and we have commenced driving north from the shaft for a 114 fm. level; the lode at this depth is full 4 ft. wide, composed of a soft spar, intermixed with can and good squats of ore; altogether it presents a more kindly and promising appearance than it has hitherto done below the 60 fm. level. The lode in the north end in the 90 fm. level was, during the first part of the past month, hard and tight for driving; it is now larger and easier, and contains 6 cwts. of ore per fm., with much more water issuing from the end, and other kindly indications. There is one stope working in the back of this level that is yielding 7 cwts. of lead ore and 4 tons of can per fm.; also one stope in the back of the 60, worth 5 cwts. of lead and 6 tons of can per fm. Gulletti's engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. below the 90 fathom level, or 123 fms. from surface; the lode in the shaft is 4½ ft. wide, all saving work, although not rich. The stopes in the back of the 40 fm. level are producing work that will leave some profit, as the ground is very inexpensive. All our machinery is in good order, and the consumption of coal is two-thirds less than usual at this season of the year, owing to the unprecedented dryness of the weather.—JAMES WOLFENSTAN: Jan. 29.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since Hitchins's shaftmen have commenced their bargain, they have sunk and made good the shaft 2 fms. 4 ft. which makes 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 58. We have no material change in the bottom of the shaft. The 53 east is looking very encouraging. We have the lode all the end wide, which is producing good stones of black and grey ore. We have not seen this end look so promising as

at present since we commenced driving. We are pushing on Homersham's shaft with all possible speed. I have set the men a lumping bargain of 10 fms. certain, at 60*l*.—W. Metherell: Feb. 1.

FEE DONALD.—The lode in the Antimony level, driving west, is still looking very promising, worth from 20 to 25 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; the branch of lead is about 7 in. wide in the bottom of the level, and 1 in. in the back; by that I think we are on the top of a good lode. The winze sinking in the bottom of the level is much the same as last week, worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm.; this lode is looking very promising at present. The level driving east on the lode south of this is producing stones of lead ore, but not to value. The end driving west on the Smiddy lode is producing some saving work for lead. The miners are making good progress in driving.—J. Muffett: Jan. 27.

GARREG.—We have had our new shaft divided and boarded to the bottom. We are still sinking in the gravel, and have had our whim erected to-day, and the rope fixed; we meet with a few stones of lead in sinking. In the 40 fm. level, driving west, we have a well-defined lode, 3½ ft. wide, with two small ribs of lead; it is filled with clay and spar, and has a promising appearance. This end is not so productive for lead as it was last week. The pitch in the back of this level is very bunchy, and we have got into a rock filled with clay and lumps of lead. Our washing and dressing department is entirely at a standstill, in consequence of the frost and snow.—Wm. Ramsden: Jan. 31.

GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Capt. Hogan's report from the mines is as follows:—Our measuring for the month ending January was to-day, and I am happy to say our stopes on No. 3 lode have improved very much since last week. The stope west of Owen's winze is producing 1 ton of blende to the fathom; ditto east of Owen's winze, is producing 15 cwts. to the fathom, and about 10 cwts. of copper. The stope on No. 6 lode is looking considerably better for lead ore than it did last week; the lode in the deep adit, No. 6, is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and mundic, and spotted with lead ore, with an increase of water. We have about 10 or 12 tons of copper on the floors ready for the crusher, besides other ores. Our dressing department is all idle, in consequence of the severity of the weather.

GREAT COWARCH.—The men in the 30 fm. level are progressing very satisfactorily, and the lode is daily improving as we progress south; it is 4 ft. wide, producing the prettiest specimens of lead ore that ever I saw in the mine. The lode in the 20 fm. level south is improved since my last report; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with lead ore mixed throughout the whole breadth; this end will form a junction with Jefferey's lode in about 3 fms. further south, according to its bearing in the 12 fm. level. There is no alteration in the stopes in the back of the 20 fm. level since last reported, still producing saving work, of a good quality. The lode in the rise in the back of the 12 fm. level is 2½ ft. wide, with a mixture of lead. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine since the gentlemen of the committee left here. I should recommend to drive north in the 30 fm. level shortly, as it will prove a great deal of high ground in that part of the mine.—R. Northey: Jan. 27.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The whole of the works in the mine are proceeding much the same as reported last month, with some marked improvements both in the tutwork and tribute departments. The improvements most worthy of notice are those in the 64 and 80 fathom levels, on the eastern part of the mine. In the 64, where, as will be seen by past reports, we have driven upwards of 20 fathoms, without any lode—merely two walls, the lode has now opened, and there is a good branch of ore in the end, with a considerable quantity of water flowing from it, and we continue to drive upon it towards the great cross-course by four men, at 70s. per fm. In the 80 there is also a complete change for the better; the ground is much softer, and easier for driving. The lode is between 4 and 5 feet wide, yielding some good stones of copper; here we are also driving towards the great cross-course, into the ground that has always been pointed at as being possibly the richest part of Old Crinnis Mine, by qualified miners, ever since Great Crinnis was known as a mine. The works proceed with vigour, employing nearly 200 hands.—Jan. 27.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—I was underground yesterday and to-day, and was never so well pleased with the prospects. The 56 fm. level is still improving. The 46 is good. We have put the 36 end men to rise from the back of the level, to communicate with a level driving from the eastern (West Polgooth) part of the mine; this will afford a perfect ventilation, which will be greatly needed, as the atmosphere becomes light at the setting in of the summer months. The new stopes, both in the backs of the 36 and 46 fm. levels, are turning out well, and making discoveries that we passed by in driving the levels. I can now write unhesitatingly that it is beyond doubt our having a mine that will remunerate every persevering shareholder; the shares are actually worth a premium. I cannot as yet promise much increase in this month's return, in consequence of the severe frost, and, being on high ground, greatly hinders the dressing. However, the returns will increase, so as to meet the monthly cost-sheet after this month, and profits shortly afterwards.—J. Webb: Jan. 30.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 80 fm. level is 1 foot wide, worth 8*l*. per fm. In the 70 fm. level no lode has been taken down in the past week, still letting out a large quantity of water. In the 60 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, a very promising lode, worth 10*l*. per fm. In the 50 fm. level the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 fm. level the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive. We have sampled 52 tons of ore, and will forward the produce in a day or two.—John Daw: Jan. 27.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—Painter's shaftmen are employed in driving north through the lode in the 170, which looks likely to yield very good ore. The 160, driving west of Painter's shaft, will produce 3 tons of good copper ore per fathom. The 160, driving east of Painter's shaft, is a good looking end. The 148, west of copper-house winze, will yield 4 tons per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 148 will turn out 6 tons per fathom. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—T. Richards: Jan. 31.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The ground in the new engine-shaft is improving, and, from its present appearance, by this day week will be much better. The lode in the 46 west is still very promising, producing some good work for lead. The lode in the 40 fm. level east is 1½ ft. wide, producing good work for lead, and is improving as it goes east. The lode in the 30 is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of lead. The stopes in the bottom of the 40 are looking well. The lode in the 30 and 40, west from Sunderland's, are much the same as last reported. The lode in Kenworthy's shaft is looking much better, both in quantity and quality; we have put the men to sink deeper, and think we shall have in a few feet further sinking a good lode to drive the next level on. We intend to sample to-day about 40 tons of ore, but the frost has very much impeded our surface operations.—John Rogers: Jan. 30.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—The adit level continues to be driven west on the course of the lode, with a prospect of a speedy improvement; and, according to present appearances, one would almost be sure of soon cutting into a bunch of copper ore, the ground being of a most favourable character, and from the fact of having, during the former workings, obtained upwards of 1000 tons of copper ore within 20 fms. from the surface. We shall commence sinking on the north gossan lode next week, which has been opened upon, showing a splendid gossan, &c., precisely of the same nature as the adjacent mine, Wheal Maria, or Devon Great Consols; the direction looks exactly towards that celebrated mine, which is confirmed by the agents of the neighbourhood, including Mr. Jehu Hitchins, and others, that this is a continuation of the same lode, and one that will make ore at no great depth.—Feb. 1.

HAWKMOOR.—The lode in the 30 end east continues large, with branches of spar and mundic on the south wall, but as yet no ore to value. The lode now breaking in the stope, west of the great cross-course in this level, is fair average work, and we think the tributers will get remunerative wages. The stopes in the back of the 30, and in the back of the 20, east of shaft, are producing good supplies of ore, without any material alteration since last report. The lode in the 20 end east is not without ore, but nothing to value, and the end giving out more water. We are getting down the axle of the new water-wheel to get on with the wheel-pit and hope to make good progress in getting up the wheel next week, if the weather is favourable. We sampled at Calstock, yesterday, computed 40 tons of ore, and weighed off last month's parcel, 37 tons 16 cwts. 2 qrs.—J. Kernick; W. Cocke: Jan. 29.

HEMERDON CONSOLS.—In the end driving east in the 15 fm. level we have a very kindly lode, about 18 in. wide, producing some tolerable good work for tin. In the end driving west in the 15, the lode is very much improved in appearance, both in size and quality; the lode is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, producing very good work for tin. In the stopes in back of the 7 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is about 18 in. wide, producing good work for tin. We have taken down the lode in the engine-shaft, which is about 1 ft. wide, producing saving work. We are getting on with our dressing department with all possible speed.—G. J. Trewren: Jan. 25.

— I was at the mine yesterday, and am able to report a very great and favourable change in the lode. In the western end it is 2 feet wide, and yielding much more and better work for tin than at any former period. The end is also improved, having a good branch of tin in it. The stamps are now going day and night, and we have plenty of work broken to keep them so. Altogether, our prospects are highly encouraging.—J. Wolferstan: Jan. 28.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in Morris's shaft is without alteration, being worth 10 tons of ore per fathom. In Doidge's winze the ground is somewhat easier, by which the lode is a little improved. The lode in the 75 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the western end there is no change. The 65 east will yield 5 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below this level is equally as valuable—South Lode: In Hitchins's shaft the ground has become harder, which has slightly impoverished the lode. In the 65 east and west the lode continues to yield on an average from 1 to 2 tons ore per fm. There is nothing new to report in the stopes and pitches: 260 tons of ore were sampled on Friday last, and December ores weighed 301 tons 6 cwts.—W. Richards: Feb. 1.

KELLY BRAY.—The lode in the 90 fm. level east is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz mundic, and copper ore, of good quality; this end is being driven east of shaft 7 ft; 6 in.; we do not calculate on having much improvement in this end before having driven 5 fms. east of shaft. We have driven west of shaft, in the 90 fm. level, 7 ft. the lode in this end being small and unproductive at present. The lode in the 80 fm. level east is 1 foot wide, composed of fluor-spar, quartz, mundic, and good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 70 fm. level east is 1½ foot wide, unproductive at present. We have four tribute pitches in back of the 80 fm. level, wrought on by 16 men, at an average tribute of 9s. 1½d. in 1*l*.; two tribute pitches in back of the 70, by four men, at 13s. 4d. in the 1*l*.; one tribute pitch in back of the 60, by four men, at 12s. in 1*l*. We sampled on Friday, the 26th Jan., 26 parcels of copper ore, computed 100 tons, of tolerably good quality.—T. Woolcock; S. James: Jan. 22.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The lode in the 40, west of Jessie's shaft, is from 5 to 6 feet wide, producing good stones of ore, mundic, and capel. The 40 east is looking much the same as last reported. In the 50 cross-cut, we have met with a floor of spar and capel in the upper part of the end, which has made it slow for driving. We have fixed a 10-inch lift from the 50 to the 40, and hauled up the sinking-lift, and have also cleansed the flues, and repaired the engine, so as to be prepared for the increase of water in the 50 when we cut the lode.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is down about 5 fms. 4 ft. below the 30 fm. level; ground favourable. No change in the 30 fm. level west since my last. In the 30 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l*. per fm. In the winze coming down on this end the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and good work; the ground here is so hard for breaking, that I find it difficult to quote the value of the lode. In the 20 south by the flookan, the end continues very wet, and I am certain the lode is before us. I find that this same flookan heaved the lode in the neighbouring Wheal Tremayne more than 40 fms., and that they had a good lode on each side of it. At the shaft sinking below the adit, east of the flookan, the water is too powerful for us to proceed; I intend, therefore, putting the men with the others in the 10 fm. level, to force this back under the shaft, and rise against it; I think we shall accomplish this next week. This shaft will be our principal working shaft to take the stuff away east of the flookan, as well as for ventilation. We hope to get the flat-rods to work at Eley's shaft next Thursday. The masons are much hindered in the building of the house for the stamping-engine, in consequence of the frost.—P. Pascoe: Jan. 30.

LEWIS.—The south lode in the 100 fm. level, east from tin shaft, is 20 in. wide, worth 13*l*. per fathom. The north lode in this level, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The stopes throughout the mine are looking favourable. The new rods are fixed from below the 160 fm. level to the 70, and a 16-inch plunger lift fixed at the 100 fm. level, and reared up to the 90 fm. level. The sumpmen are getting on favourably with the new work.—M. Reed: Jan. 29.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The lode at Richards's engine-shaft has changed underlay, the greater portion of which is again into the shaft. The weather is so severe that the wheel cannot work, and unless a speedy change takes place, we shall not be able is to do much towards sinking for some time.—J. Richards: Feb. 1.

MICHELL.—We have been unable to erect our engine, and fix our boiler, owing to the frost and snow for this last week. If the weather clears up we can get the engine to work in six or seven days. We are opening an old shaft about 30 fathoms south of our present workings. In the 20 fm. level we have met with very favourable ground for bearing lead. We can wind from this shaft with the engine. We have done nothing in the 20 fm. level since my last report. We have a pile of lead upon the bank, but we cannot dress any this frosty weather.—W. Ramsden: Jan. 31.

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—The cross-cut driving south from engine-shaft, in the 35 fm. level, has been driven in the past week 6 ft.—ground continues hard. The cross-cut north, in the 25, has been driven 5 ft.—ground more favourable. The south cross-cut has been driven 6 ft.; in this cross-cut we are still crossing some very kindly branches of spar and mundic, and spots of copper ore. On the south lode, in driving east, the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. Ditto east, on north lode, has been driven 7 ft.—lode 18 in. wide, unproductive. Ditto west, on No. 2 lode, has been driven 5 ft., lode 7 in. wide, composed of spar and mundic. The whim-shaft, sinking 40 fms. east of engine-shaft, is sunk 10 fms., and secured with timber to that depth.—J. Richards: Jan. 31.

NORTH DOWNS.—No material alteration has taken place in the appearance and productiveness of the pitches since our last report. At East North Downs, Bennett's shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the deep adit level, a depth which we did not expect to attain in so short a time from the commencement of our sinking. We hope to hole in about a fortnight. The water continues to rise in the County adit, but our mine is as dry as before.—J. Prince: Jan. 27.

NORTH ROBERT.—Our mine in the underground department is much the same as last reported, progressing favourably; but owing to the severity of the weather, our water-course from Dartmoor is at present full of frost and snow, which greatly impedes our engine and our dressing operations.—A. Peyon: Jan. 31.

— In consequence, I believe, of the severe frost, the samplers have postponed the sampling of our ores for a week. We had about 70 tons at the quarry; now we shall get down 5 tons more. I am glad to say we have hauled a good pile of work from the trial shaft again, and the lode is very much improved for ore, and seems to be more settled. We are also looking much better in the eastern part of the mine, and there is every prospect of increased returns.—J. Wolferstan: Jan. 28.

NORTH WHEAL BASSET.—The 52 fm. level, west of Lyle's shaft, we are obliged to stop driving for the present, not having sufficient air to rise in the back and drive at the same time. The lode in the end is worth 40*l*. per fathom. The rise is gone up 21 fathoms above the back of the level, through a lode worth 70*l*. per fm. About 20 fms. behind the 52 fm. level end we have sunk a winze 4 fms. below the level, through a lode worth 80*l*. per fathom. In the present bottom it will produce 9 tons of yellow ore per fathom, but we are obliged to stop sinking, in consequence of the water. In the western stopes, in the back of the 52 fm. level, the lode is worth 60*l*. per fathom. In the eastern stopes the lode is worth 65*l*. per fathom. In the 72 we are still driving by the side of the lode. Grace's shaft is down 43 fms. from the surface. There are now 14 fms. of ground to rise and sink through, to make the communication with the 52 fm. level, which will take about two months to accomplish. In sinking 10 fms. below the adit level we intersect a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, green carbonate, and grey ore, worth at least 20*l*. per fathom. In the 52 fm. level we shall have about 11 fms. to drive a cross-cut north from the shaft to cut it. At the new shaft we are fixing a drawing-lift under the 112 fm. level, which will be completed in about three weeks. The 112 fm. level is driven west of the new shaft 36 fms.; in the last 5 fms. driving the lode has been unproductive. In the winze sinking below the 102 fm. level, 5 fms. in advance of the 112, the lode is worth 30*l*. per fathom.—Thomas Granville: Jan. 29.

NORTH WHEAL CROFTY.—The winze sinking below the 90 west, on the south part of Reeves's lode, produces saving work for tin and copper; the 90, driving west of Petherick's shaft, on Reeves's lode, is worth about 10*l*. per fm. The 80 west, on the north part of Reeves's, is worth about 5*l*. per fm.; in the 80 west, on the south part of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and orey throughout. The 70 west, on the north part of Cherry Garden lode, produces stones of copper ore, and has a favourable appearance. The stopes on tribute in the back of the 43, at 2s. 6d. in 1*l*., looks well. The 34 cross-cut is within 2 fms. of the aforesaid backs, of the result of which our expectations are sanguine.—W. Thomas: Jan. 27.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—In the 25 fm. level, west of Coryton's engine-shaft, north end, the lode is 2 feet wide, and a flookan 1 foot wide, producing 14 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the same level south it is 3 feet wide, producing gossan, a soft friable spar, and 5 cwts. of lead per fathom, with a flookan 1 foot wide on the western wall, and, from the promising appearance of this end, we are daily expecting an improvement. The lode in the stope in the back of this level is 2½ ft. wide, producing 10 cwts. of lead per fathom: the ground is easy for driving and stoping at this level. In the 13 fm. level north it is 3 feet wide, producing 18 cwts. of lead per fathom; this end is getting near some good bunches of lead that are at the bottom of the adit; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fm. The stope in the back of this level north is 2 feet wide, producing 9 cwts. of lead per fathom. The winze sinking under this level is suspended, and the men are employed in stoping the back of the 25. We have not discovered anything in costeaning as yet.—H. Hodge: Jan. 31.

NORTH WHEAL UNITY.—The 34 fm. level, driving west, is looking well, and opening good tribute ground; the 34 east has reached the elvan course, which is hard, and the lode is at present unproductive. The 26 east is nearly cleared, and the lode in the end and back presents a good appearance, with a leader 9 in. wide, good work for copper. The tribute pitches are much the same as last reported. The mine, on the whole, is looking well, and improving as we progress.—H. Stephens: Feb. 2.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The cross-cut from the engine-shaft in the 46 is progressing satisfactorily, and we expect shortly to intersect the antimony lode. In the end driving south from the old bottoms we have intersected the lead lode which was seen in the 27, and have broken and brought to surface from this place to-day a good pile of lead, some stones from 1 to 2 cwts. The 20 end south we have driven through the cross-course, and have broken some good stones of antimony. The stopes in the back of this level are a little improved, and still producing some good saving work for antimony; also the stopes in the bottom of this level are producing saving work.—Wheal Thomas: The lode in the end is still large, composed of sugar-spar, and a quantity of sulphur, with copper ore. We have 11 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode seen on the top of the hill.—R. H. Vivian; S. Keast: Jan. 31.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—Last week I set the rise on the flat lode, to one man and one boy; this rise will unwater the pitch above. I was obliged to stop the winze sinking below the shallow level, on Wheal Bank lode, for want of air, and as there is a little ore in the western end of this level, I have set it to drive west, by one man and one boy, at 3*l*. 10s. per fathom. I have set a rise in the back of this level to prove a piece of ground, to one man and one boy, on tutwork and tribute, and we have two pitches working on tribute.—Jan. 30.

ORSEDD.—At the engine-shaft, in the bottom of the 50 fathom level, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and calamine, with occasional lumps of lead. In the 40 fm. level east the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of blue shale, and produces 4 cwts. of ore to the fathom.—The 30 fm. level, south east lode: The pitches in this level will produce 6 and 8 cwts. of ore per fathom.—East lode, on Merllyn lode: This end is rather confused; it is small and hard, producing about 5 cwts. of lead per fathom; the pitch in this level will produce 14 cwts. of ore per fathom. The north east lode, in the 30 fathom level, is 1 foot wide, and will produce 11 cwts. of lead per fathom. The pitches in the south-east level will produce 8 cwts. per fathom; the pitch in this level west will produce 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. The new level driving north, in the 30 fathom level, is 1½ foot wide, but unproductive. There is no alteration in our two pitches in the 10 fathom level. Our dressing is nearly suspended by the frost.—William Ramsden: Jan. 31.

PEDNANDREA UNITED.—In the present week we have drained and cleared the engine-shaft 2 fathoms; we have drained and cleared to the 55 fathom level. In the present week we have cleared the 55 fathom cross-cut, from the engine shaft, towards the lode; south of shaft in this level we must put in bounders, to take the water from the south lodes to the dam, where we intended fixing our 18¼ lift; at this level we find a large stream of water from the north and south lodes, when this water is taken to the 55 lift, we shall be able to drain the deeper levels with our 14½ box, as was done before the longer lifts were at work. We have been about 94 fathoms north of the engine-shaft, and 60 south; to the south we have seen two or three lodes, and they are worked above and below this level to a great extent, but being slimed over, and the water 2 feet below this level, I cannot give much account of the value of the lodes, nor could we see the end of the level, or any lode. We purpose putting on another pump to day on the great lift, to drain 2 fms below the dam, to see the state of the dam, and to see if we can bring down the main lode below this level. In the former working, the lode was not brought so deep as this. If this dam is not sufficient, we have a cistern in readiness to put in. In the coming week, we purpose clearing the levels north and south to the lodes, and bring the water to the lift; when this work is completed, the sumpmen will prepare to put in bearers at the 55, and drop at once to the 68, were we can drop in 13½ fathoms of clear water; no time shall be lost until we obtain this object, and in 14 days from this time I hope to be preparing to drop towards the 68. Our tribute throughout the mine is much as last reported.—John Delbridge: Jan. 27.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—At Pembroke, the rise in the back of the 80, east of Carlyon's, is worth 1 ton per fm. The 50, east and west of the cross-cut at Hunter's, is without any material alteration since last reported, which was 3 tons per fm.; during the past week we have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, here we have a good lode, which will produce 3½ tons good ore per fm. In the 90, west of Reid's, the lode is 2½ ft. wide—a small quantity of ore, not enough to value. This week the ground in the 142, west of Reid's, is harder than is usual here.—East Crinnis: About this day fortnight we expect to hole the 134 fm. level from engine-shaft to the whim-shaft; lode 1½ ft. wide, and occasionally stones of ore. The stopes in the back of the 122, west of Crinnis shaft, will produce 2½ tons per fm. The 122 east, on the main lode, is small and poor, ground a little more favourable for driving; the 122, east and west on Job's lode, we are sorry to say is poor; the west end indicates an improvement, and is letting out much water; the cross-cut south is progressing favourably. The 112 west, on the main lode, is poor; the 112 east, on the main lode, is heaved by a cross-course, we have turned our end in search of it; the pitch in the back of this level looks well; the 112 east, on the middle lode, is suspended for the present, and the men are employed in sinking a winze in the bottom of this level, the value of which we will report next week. The 80 and 90, east of Gill's, are still poor; the 80 indicates an improvement, as we find a quantity of mundic and peach in the lode, with a mineralised stratum. We are glad to say that the machines are in excellent condition, and working well; water very favourable.—W. Annear.

PENHAUGER.—The leader part of the lode is about 9 inches wide, composed of gossan, can, carbonate of lead, and good stones of lead ore.—W. Jenkin; W. Bryant; T. Grenfell: Jan. 30.

PENPOMPREN.—The lode in the shaft, sinking under the adit level, is 4 ft. wide, composed of a soft clay-slate, with a mixture of carbonate of lime, and at times producing good specimens of lead ore. The ground is still favourable of sinking.—S. Trevethan: Jan. 31.

PERRAN CONSOLS.—The cross-cut in the 58 fm. level has been driven, since last report, 8 feet—ground more favourable for driving. On Monday last, 29th inst., we resumed the driving of the cross-cut north in the 40 by eight men, set at 8*l*. per fm. We sampled, yesterday, the 30th inst., 275 barrows of tinstuff.—F. Gendry; James Richards: Jan. 31.

RITTON CASTLE.—In Potter's lode the ore continues the same as last reported, but the ground has become more easy for driving. In the wheel-pit there is no change worthy of notice.—R. P. Eudleiter: Feb. 1.

ROUND HILL.—Monthly Report.—We have completed the casing and dividing of the engine-shaft from the 10 to the 30 fm. level, fixed poppet heads, pulley stands, &c., and have drawn all the stuff from the 20 fm. level that was broken for the last month, which proves to be good work for lead ore, and we are busily engaged drawing the stuff broken from the stopes in the back of the 30 fathom level, and expect it will be all clear by Saturday; this is also good work for lead ore. We calculate we have 18 tons of lead ore for this month, but it will not be dressed up for this sampling, in consequence of not being able to draw it in time; neither can we wash the ore, in consequence of the severe frost and snow. The 10 fm. level has been driven south 2 fms. 3 ft., the lode in which has varied in size from 3 ft. to 18 in. wide, producing on an average about 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. We anticipate this end will intersect the first east and west lode in a short distance. The Coppice shaft is now down 22 fms. 1 ft. We purpose still to sink another month, as the water has not increased. The cross-cut will be short at that point. We set a pitch in the back of the 30 fathom level, to fifteen men, at 3*l*. per fm., the tributers to have 5*l*. per fm. for driving the end; this pitch extends 7 fms. south of the present end. We also set a pitch to six men in the back of the 20 fm. level, at 5*l*. per fm. Other pitches will be set shortly, after the same ratio. This mine has a very promising appearance.—William Barratt; Arthur Rowson: Jan. 31.

SILVER BROOK.—In the 33 fm. level, driving north of engine-shaft, the lode has changed considerably within the last 2 fms.; being more compact and regular, and spotted throughout with lead, but not in sufficient quantity to pay for dressing; the lode in the 33 end, driving south, continues large, composed of spar and mundic, with saving work for lead and zinc ores. In the 23 end, driving south, the lode is improving in character, being about 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and sprigged throughout with lead and zinc ores. We have commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of this level 30 fms. south of the engine-shaft, where the lode is about 4 ft. wide, a part of which forms a leader 9 in. wide, good saving work for lead ore. The stopes, on the whole, are looking just the same as when last reported on, turning out fair quanties of ore. In consequence of the severe frost, we have not been able to get on with the dressing as we should otherwise have done, but there are large quantities of stuff on the surface, both zinc and lead, which we are preparing and getting ready for cleaning the moment the weather changes.—W. Hosking: Jan. 30.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—The shaft on the copper lode has been sunk to the depth of 10 fms. in a very beautiful lode of gossan, mundic, and some very good stones of copper ore; the lode is now 5 ft. 6 in. big, with a very regular underlay of 2 ft. in a fm. The tin lode in the 20 is producing very good work, I should say 5 cwts. of tin per fm. Saturday last being setting day, the engine-shaft was set to sink 10 fms., put in footway, case and divide the shaft to the 30 fm. level, and put in bearer and cistern in the 20, for the sum of 11*l*. per fm.: and the 20 west to drive on the course of the lode 2 fms., at 8*l*. per fm. We are hindered in erecting the drawing-machine on account of the severity of the weather, but shall proceed as fast as possible when it will permit.—T. Trewerke: Jan. 31.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—Our eastern engine-shaft is now 7 fms. under the 30; the lode is being cut through, and is from 6 to 7 feet wide, composed of peach, prian, mundic, lead, and a little copper; a more promising lode I never saw in my life to turn out a large abundance of copper. The eastern end in the 30 is being driven in the course of ore about 6 fathoms, and is now better than I have ever seen it; the lode is about 5 feet wide, and worth 6 tons per fathom. We still continue the cross-cut in the same level towards Hitchins's shaft, in which we have about 5 fms. more to drive. The pitch in the back of the 20 is much as usual. The frost is still with us. We cannot do anything to the dressing or to the buildings; it has stopped all our surface operations. Our little engine works well.—J. Metherell: Feb. 1.

SOUTH BOG.—The ground in the shaft continues hard for sinking, and the water troublesome. There is no alteration to notice in the 35 fm. level end driving north since last reported. The stopes under the 23 fm. level are not so productive for lead ore as last reported, but will now produce 1½ ton per fathom. The stopes in the back of the driving south of winze will produce 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking in Powell's adit is 3 feet wide, at present poor, but the ground continues favourable for sinking. The lode in the end of Powell's adit, driving south, is small at present, poor, and unproductive, the ground strong for driving. Except an alteration takes place here shortly, I would advise to suspend the driving at this level, and put the men to sink a winze 15 fathoms deep on the course of the lodes, and then drive out on the course of the lodes at a deeper level, as I have every reason to believe we are upon a shoot of ore at this level. We have completed the erection of the sawpit, and have got the carpenter's shop wallplat high, which we intend to get completed as early as possible. We are still at a stand with our dressing operations, owing to the frosty weather.—S. Morris: Feb. 1.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—Since the last bi-monthly meeting we have fixed a 20 fm. plunger-lift at the flat-rod shaft, and cut ground for the angle-bob, and are again sinking under the 20 fm. level. I am glad to inform you that the part of the lode sinking on has a much better appearance than ever I have seen it before; it is now composed of gossan, white prian, and spar, mixed throughout with grey and yellow ore.—Thomas Glanville: Jan. 29.

SOUTH CORK.—Very little change has taken place since my last; if any, the lode is not quite so productive for copper. This partial decrease in value, however, must not be considered discouraging, as the probability is, from the present favourable indications, that the lode will soon resume its former good appearance; and it is by no means unlikely that it will become more productive than before.—F. Trewerke.

SOUTH CRENVER.—In the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 94 fm. level, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing spots of ore, mundic, and jack. In the 74 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, no lode has been taken down since last report. In the 64 fm. level, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 3¼ tons of good ore per fm. In the 54 fm. level, east of Gore's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 2½ tons of ore per fm.; there is a large stream of water flowing from this end. Our tribute pitches are much as last reported.—E. Chegwin; T. Delbridge: Jan. 29.

SOUTH DEVON GREAT CONSOLS.—The sinking of the engine-shaft is proceeding favourably, in mineralised ground. The ground in the cross-cut is not so favourable for driving, having met with some hard floors of spar. The machinery is in good order, and working well.—J. Cock: Jan. 31.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is being sunk below the 136 fm. level by eight men; the ground is somewhat easier for sinking, and the lode is now producing 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The 136 end is being driven on the course of the lode; the price is now 3*l*. 10s. per fm., and the lode is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The 124 end is at present suspended, and the men are placed to rise; the ground is easy, and the lode worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm. There is one stope now working in the back of this level that is worth 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 112 end is suspended, and the men are employed in rising; one stope in the back of this level is yielding 16 cwts., and another 21 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 end south is in an improving state, and at present worth 6 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back are worth 15 cwts. of ore per fm. In the 90 end south we have a fine lode, worth 25 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back are yielding on an average 10 cwts. of ore per fm. There is no alteration in the 70 and 80 fm. levels to notice. In the 60 fm. level the lode is worth 12 cwts. of ore, and one stope in the back is yielding 20 cwts. of ore per fm. There are three stopes working in the back of the 40 fathom level, two of which are worth each 18 cwts., and the other 25 cwts. of ore per fm. There is no alteration to notice in the end. In the 30 fm. level the lode is worth 9 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 end, north of Smith's shaft, is much improved, and now yields 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The 90 end is holed to the old workings from Mankin's shaft. In the back of this level we have now five stopes working; No. 1 is worth 9 cwts.; No. 2, 8 cwts.; No. 3, 9 cwts.; No. 4, 15 cwts.; and No. 5, 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The new engine will be set to work to-morrow, and if all is right we purpose to remove the crusher, and connect it to the engine immediately, and hope to get it fixed and complete next week. The whim-engine will then be employed exclusively for hauling, and we shall be able to return much more ore than at present; and as the surface erections and machinery are now sufficient, and very complete, I do not expect that the present monthly cost will be exceeded.—James Wolferstan: Jan. 29.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—The lode in the 90 fathom level, east and west of Michell's shaft, is small and poor. Youren's lode in the 78, west from ditto, is looking promising, and will yield rather more than 1 ton per fm. Youren's lode in the 66, west from ditto, is small and poor. The lode in the 20, east from Morcom's shaft, is a promising lode, but not yielding anything to value; the lode in the 20, west from ditto, is 1 foot wide, yielding some excellent work; the lode in this end, during the past week, became small and poor, but is again improving in size and quality. The rest of the bargains are without any alteration worth mentioning.—Jan. 29.

ST. austell CONSOLS.—I hope to commence opening the 45 fm. level soon after next month. In the sink on the course of the branch under the 35 the nickel is vastly rich; yesterday we hauled some beautiful ore from this place. Our tin ground is much as usual. The end east in the 25 produces good stones of tin. At Dowson's, in the end east, we have still a little copper ore; in the end south we have a little water; this indicates a change, as the end has been up to this time very dry.—R. H. Williams: Jan. 27.

TAMAR MARIA.—The cross-cut adit end has been driven south in January month, and since the level was re-dialled, 4 fathoms 1 foot; the end is now set at 6*l*. 6s. per fm., stented for the month out, or cut the lode. I think it will take until about the end of February to intersect the lode: the ground has changed in the end a little for the better, as you will see by the price, the last setting being at 7*l*. The cross-course is as last reported, only a little more water issuing from it. I hope soon to report to you more favourably.—J. Hodge: Jan. 31.

TAVY CONSOLS.—The following is the setting for February, set January 27th. The 68 fm. level to drive north, by two men and two boys, at 55s., limited to the month; the end is producing stones of copper ore, and more water is issuing from the end. The 56 fm. level to drive east, by six men, limited to the month, at 6*l*. 15s.; the lode is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom, and promising further improvement. The 46 fm. level to drive east, by four men, limited to the month, at 5*l*. per fathom; the end is of a very promising character, composed of prian, peach, spar, mundic, and good stones of ore. The 36 fm. level end to drive north, by two men, limited to the month, at 50s. per fathom; here we have some pretty stones of copper and lead ores, which I hope will soon lead to beneficial results. The tribute pitches are looking better than for the past few weeks, and some good piles of work coming to surface; but the weather is so bleak that the dressing operations are almost at a stand still for the present.—W. Goss: Feb. 1.

TEES SIDE.—The driving of Emmerson's cross-cut adit level north towards Hardshin's and other veins is progressing favourably. Within the last 5 or 6 fathoms driving we have met with several strings of spar, containing ore, and now the forehead of the level is becoming wetter than before, which appears to indicate that we are getting near a vein. The stopes in the back of the adit level at Metal Bank are, as before, producing about ore enough to pay cost; the vein is large and kindly. This vein will intersect the north vein, a little to the west of the engine-shaft. The weather is still rough and snowy, so that the surface operations cannot at present be proceeded with.—J. Collow: Jan. 29.

TRANNACK CONSOLS.—Since last report, the eastern cross-course men have driven 3 fms. 5 ft.; the ground in the present end continues favourable, and is occasionally spotted with lead. The western cross-cut is much the same as on survey-day; the men have driven 1 fathom. The account-house lode is without any alteration; the leader of mundic and tin against the wall still continues regular.—J. Bennett; Jan. 30.

TREHANE.—The lode in the 124 fm. level, north end, is now 3½ feet wide, worth 8*l*. per fathom; the rise in the back of this level is holed to the 112, and we have commenced stoping southward from the same, where lode is worth 9*l*. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 124 are without any important alteration since last report—worth 7*l*. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 112 north are worth, on the average, 16*l*. per fathom, and the southern stopes 18*l*. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 100 north are worth 20*l*. per fathom, and the southern stopes will average 17*l*. per fathom. In the adit level driving west the ground continues favourable. In the northern level the branches are at present small, containing a little gossan, quartz, &c.—T. Richards: Jan. 31.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Carr's engine-shaft is sunk 30 fms. below the surface, at which depth the water is become too powerful for manual labour. The greater part of the water issues from the last branch we cut into, the north part of which we have not yet seen. The men are placed to drive a cross-cut north from the bottom of the shaft, to cut Good Fortune lode, which we shall do as soon as possible.—J. Prince.

TRELOWETH.—The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 80 fm. level, will yield 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 80 fathom level, east of engine-shaft, will yield 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the 80 west will yield 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 70 east is not so good as last reported. The tributers are breaking an increased quantity of ore, having at surface 45 tons, and have four weeks longer to prepare for sampling.—Jan. 27.

TREWETHA.—The sumpmen are engaged cutting trip-plat, and driving the cross-cut west towards the lode in the 40 fm. level, where they are now in 2½ fms., the ground continuing hard, and troublesome for driving. In the 30 end south the lode is producing 3 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the same level north the lode has much improved in the last few days, now 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes are producing their average quantities. We sampled yesterday, computed, 2½ tons of No. 1 and 15 tons of No. 2 ores, to be sold on the 9th February.—Williams: Jan. 31.

VALE OF TOWY.—In the 30, driving north of Clay's engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the same level south we have cut down the water from the 29, and the end at present is not driving, for want of proper timber to put in, which we shall have in a day or two, as a vessel is at the entrance of the river, with a cargo of Norway timber for us. No ground opened in the 20 north in the past week, the men being rising against the winze, and the shaftmen sinking the winze against them, and which we expect to hole this week. In the rise in back of the 20, against Field's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and will produce 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 10, driving north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and will produce 4 cwts. of lead per fm. In the past week we have set the 10 to drive south, and a winze to sink under the deep adit at Nant; the lode in each is about 2 ft. wide, and occasionally producing good stones of lead. Our tributers are working well, and getting good wages. Our two months' sampling will be on March 6, when we expect to sample 80 tons of lead.—S. Thomas: Jan. 30.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in the 75, west of the old sump-shaft, is without change since last report. The lode in the 65, west of the above shaft, is 2 ft. wide, intermixed with some good yellow copper ore. The winze sinking below this level is suspended until the level below (the 75) drains more of the water. The stopes in back of this level, west of Blewett's winze, are worth 20*l.* per fathom. Philp's shaft is now 5 fms. below the 65, still sinking in the country. The lode in the 65, east of this shaft, is 2 feet wide, unproductive; we calculate on communicating this level with the 65, west of old sump, in about a fortnight. The 65, west of Philp's, is still driving on the north part of the lode, which is 4 feet wide, worth 35*l.* per fm. In driving the 55, west of the latter-mentioned shaft, on the north part of the lode, it is 4½ feet wide, worth 35*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 55, east of boundary winze, are worth 20*l.* per fm.—S. S. Noell: M. W. Michell: Jan. 31.

WEST BASSET.—Thomas's engine-shaft is holed to the 52 fathom level.—North Lode: The ground in the 94 fm. level east is harder than usual, but the part driving on is looking very kindly, with stones of ore. The 34 east produces 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 42 east is 4 ft. wide, turning out 4 tons per fm. In the 30 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.—Engine Lode: The 30 east is worth 2 tons per fm. In the 20 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan and ore throughout.—South Lode: In the 42 fm. level east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 5 tons per fm.; the rise in the back of the same level produces 5 tons per fm. The stopes and pitches are looking well.—W. Roberts: Jan. 27.

WEST CRINNIS.—The Little Crinnis lode, in the 44 fathom level, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, and slightly impregnated with copper. The 24 east, on same lode, is yielding good stones of ore. The 24 east is greatly improved since last report; from every appearance, the level is passing through a new shoot of ore, which is very important for the Little Crinnis lode. The 34 fathom level, driving east on South Crinnis caunter lode, is producing some good ore. The shaftmen have been cutting ground for shaft-plat, and making other preparations for sinking below the 34 fathom level on this lode. The operations generally are going on satisfactorily.—Jan. 24.

— We have just finished making our pay, and setting the various bargains. We set the south shaft on South Crinnis lode to sink 10 fathoms, at 6*l.* per fathom; also the back of the 34 on this lode to stope, at 26s. per fathom. The 44 fathom level, on Little Crinnis lode, to drive east, at 3*l.* 5s. per fathom; not much ore in this end as yet. The 34 east, on Little Crinnis lode, by six men, at 3*l.* 5s. per fm.; the lode is greatly improving here. The 24 ditto, by six men, at 50s. per fathom; here we have a good lode, holding out great encouragement. Also twelve men at the various stopes, varying from 20s. to 26s. per fathom. On the whole, our mine never looked so well. We are getting on very healthily for another sampling.—Jan. 27.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—We are driving north as fast as possible. The cross-cut is now 5 fms. north of the great lode; driving about 13 feet per week. The winze in bottom of the 30 is down about 7 ft.—J. Floyd: Jan. 31.

WEST PROVIDENCE.—Allen's branch in the 100 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is just as last reported. In the 90, driving on Tremayne lode, west of Michell's shaft, the ground is easier, and the lode much improved, being worth 7*l.* per fm. for copper ore; the stopes on Allen's branch, in the back of this level, are worth on an average 8*l.* per fm. The 80, driving west of St. Aubyn's shaft, on side branch, is worth 5*l.* per fm.; the stopes in this branch are worth 10*l.* per fm. We have communicated Hawkins's shaft to the 70 fm. level, and commenced driving on the side branch west of this shaft; the present end is chiefly composed of spar, with indications that the branch, after leaving it, will be a good one; the stope in the back of this level is worth 4*l.* per fm. The 60 fm. level, driving west of Michell's shaft, on the side branch, is worth 3*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level are worth, on an average, 7*l.* per ton.—R. Pologlaze; S. Grose: Jan. 31.

WEST SORTRIDGE.—We are looking well, on the whole, in our underground department, but no alteration worthy of notice since my last. The severe weather still continues, which has almost stopped our dressing, but I am using every energy to get as much as I can by our next sampling.—J. Pryor: Jan. 30.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—Wheal Lushington lode in the 40 fathom level, east of Taylor's shaft, is still running with the slide that we mentioned in our last report, but we expect they will separate soon. We expect to hole the 45 fm. level, west of Caroline's, on Wheal Tye lode, to Vivian's shaft this month; the lode in this level is 2 feet wide, producing a little tin. We have driven north in the past month, in the 35 fathom level, west of Vivian's, and cut Wheal Tye lode, which is still disordered by Middle Works lode, we hope this level will improve soon. Taylor's tin lode, in the 25 fathom level, west of Vivian's, has formed a junction with Middle Works lode. We have set to drive north from the present end of the level, to get properly through it; then we shall drive west, where we expect soon to meet with Wheal Tye lode, west of the heave. We have 20 pitches working on tribute, but there is no change to notice in them since we wrote last.—Jan. 30.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—The north lode, in the 50 west, is yielding stones of copper ore. The lode in Knight's stope, in the back of the 50 west, is worth 20*l.* per fathom. The lode in Joryeff's stope, in the back of the 35 west, is worth 12*l.* per fm.; price for stoping, 13s. 6d. per fm. The lode in Tiller's winze, sinking below the 20 west, is worth 10*l.* per fathom. The wheel-pit lode in the 50 west is yielding stones of ore. At the old lode, the engine-shaft is down 7 fms. 5 ft. below the 90 on the course of the lode. The 90 east has an improved appearance, and the water has increased. The machine and flat-rod shafts are sinking by eighteen men; set to complete to the 60 fm. level.—Thomas Carpenter: Jan. 27.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the 44 fathom level west is improving fast, and it appears evident that we have a good height of orey ground cut out above the 34, west of Rundle's shaft; the lode in this level is worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the back of the 44, west of shaft, is a good one, but not quite so good as when I last wrote you, worth above 2 tons per fm. Many of the pitches are improving; I think they are looking better than for some time past. We sampled last Friday, computed, 79 tons.—W. Doble: Jan. 27.

— The stopes in the back of the 54, west of Rundle's, are worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 44, west of Rundle's, are worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the shallow adit, west of cross-course, are worth about 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the shallow adit, east of Rundle's, are worth about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 12, west of Rundle's, are worth 1 ton per fathom. The other pitches are much as usual. We intend to sample again this month, weather permitting. At present, all our dressing department is quite stopped, owing to the severe weather, and will be so until a change takes place. Our engine and pitwork, and all our machinery, is in good working order. I hope to have our trip-plat and railroad completed this month, when we intend to put on the 34 ends east and west, as well as, most likely, the 54.—W. Doble: Jan. 31.

WHEAL GOLDEN.—In Thorne's shaft, sinking under the 117, the lode presents very favourable indications, composed of killas, spar, and mundic, and producing good saving work; from the present appearance, I have not the least doubt but that we shall have a valuable discovery at this point. In the 147, north of Young's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, presenting very favourable appearances, and is worth at least 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the 97, north of the same shaft, is 1½ feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom. The lode in the 107, south of engine-shaft, presents good indications for lead, but is at present rather poor. The lode in the 97 end, south of Webb's, is much improved during the last week, and we expect shortly to be enabled to value it, as its indications are very promising. In the 87, driving south of Maxwell's, the lode is the same as last reported. In the 70 south the lode is 2 feet wide, much improved in the past week; present value 7*l.* per fathom. I have much pleasure in stating that this is the most valuable discovery that has been made in this mine for a long time, as these are some of the shoots dropping north from Lomax Mine; at this level the workings were suspended for a considerable time, and now I have great confidence that this part will prove very productive. Our tribute department is the same as last reported, and I am much pleased to say that since I have undertaken the management the mine has never looked better than at present, and that the company possesses a very valuable property there is not the least doubt of.—W. Burgan: Jan. 29.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—The 50 fm. level, west from engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, is still improving, worth 20*l.* per fm. for tin; this lode in the 40, west from said shaft, is also improved, worth 6*l.* per fm. for tin.—J. Reed: Jan. 27.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—During the past week we have completed the lift to the 64 fm. level, and now our engine is drawing all the water from this point which will save some pounds per fathom in driving the bottom level; the value of the 64 fm. level is the same as last reported, as our men have not taken down any of the lode. In the 54 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is still improving, producing good work for tin. In the 44 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, the lode in the end is again improved, 4 ft. wide, worth 40*l.* per fm. for tin. I fear that we shall be obliged to suspend driving, in consequence of the ventilation; but this will only be for a few weeks, as we shall hole the rise in the back of the winze coming down from the bottom of the 34 fm. level, which will ventilate at this level. The rise before-named is worth 35*l.* per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of the middle level are still producing good work for tin, value 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 34 fm. level is 1 ft. wide, yielding the same in value as last week—ground much improved for sinking. In the stopes in the back of the 54 fathom level, west of Holgate's shaft, the lode is much improved during the past week, now worth 18*l.* per fm. In the 24 fm. level, I have great pleasure of informing you that we have made a most important discovery. We have cut Wheal Kitty lode, which is about 1½ ft. wide, producing about 2 qrs. 4 lbs. to the ton; this important discovery I shall be able to say more about in the coming week. Our tribute department never looked so favourable as at present, and the produce of the last month will be upwards of 13 tons of black tin.—W. Burgan: Jan. 29.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 2 ft. under adit; ground a little more favourable for sinking. The eastern lode appears more composed as we extend beyond the cross-course, which we recently intersected, and which bent it several degrees from its regular course; it is now assuming its original direction, and letting out more water than heretofore. The killas has much improved in its character.—R. Knapp: Feb. 1.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—The lode in the 120 fathom level, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 12*l.* per fathom. In the 110 fathom level north it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 100 fm. level north it is 3 feet wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom; in the same level south it is 2½ feet wide, worth 13*l.* per fathom; in the winze sinking under this level it is 2 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom. In the 90 fathom level north it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9*l.* per fathom; in a winze sinking under this level it is 3 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom; in a winze sinking under this level it is 2½ feet wide, worth 16*l.* per fathom. In a winze sinking under the 80 fathom level south it is 1½ foot wide, worth 7*l.* per fathom. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. On the 23d January, we sold two parcels of lead ore, computed 119 tons, No. 1, 71 tons, to Thomas Somers, Esq., at 22*l.* 1s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, 48 tons to Messrs. Pontifex and Wood, at 7*l.* 10s. per ton.—Peter Clymo, jun.: Feb. 1.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—The ground sunk in the engine-shaft for the month measured 2 fms. 2 ft. 9 in., making the present bottom of the shaft 5 fms. 2 ft. 9 in. below the bottom of the 20 fm. level; the lode here contains a good deal more spar than heretofore, and less gossan; the shaft is set to sink again by nine men, at 13*l.* 10s. per fm., 1 fm. extent. The 20 fm. level east measured 2 fms. 4 ft. 9 in. driven, and set again to drive by four men, at 7*l.* per fm., 1 fm. extent; the lode here is about 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, gossan, and peach, with regular walls. No change to report from the tributers; no survey with them to-day, they having taken, last survey-day, for two months. The copper ore sold on Thursday last to the Copper Miners' Company, and weighed to-day, was 22 tons 13 cwts. 3 qrs., and realised 82*l.* 1s. 3d., which the cashier is instructed to forward.—W. Teague: Jan. 27.

WHEAL MESSER.—At Michell's shaft, we have cut a plat in the 40 fathom level with ground for bearers and cistern, and shall be ready to commence sinking in a few days. The 40 fathom level is extended east from Michell's shaft, on Messer lode, 9 fms.; the greater part of this has been driven through ground that will work at a moderate tribute. The lode in the present end is about 3 feet wide, yielding 1½ ton of copper ore per fm.; this level has been driven west from the shaft about 7 fathoms, the lode occasionally producing saving work; in the present end it is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, spotted with ore. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, saving work; in driving east in this level, on Michell's branch, it is producing stones of ore.—William's Shaft: We have cut a plat in the 10, and commenced sinking the shaft below this level, which is down 6 ft. The cross-cut has been driven north, and William's north intersected and driven east upon, about 9 feet; at present it is small and unproductive, not being clear of the hard ground. We hope in getting east, nearer the winze, the lode will improve, as the lode in the winze is producing saving work. The cross-cut has been driven south from William's shaft 8 fms., and cut William's south lode: we have driven east upon its course 6 fms.; the lode is 3 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, mundic, and spots of copper ore. At the Boundary, we have holed to the Tretoil workings; we find good stones of ore in the lode, but not sufficient to set on tribute. We think it highly important both Michell's and William's shafts should be sunk with all possible speed, in order to see the lodes at a deeper level; to do this we require 40 fms. of pitwork of a larger size, for Edward's and Michell's shafts, which would enable us to take the present small work and apply it for sinking. Respecting the pitwork referred to, if the payment could be guaranteed in two months, it is very likely it might be purchased 25 per cent. below new prices. In the course of a month we hope to set a new pitch in the back of the 40.—J. Seccombe; J. Pologlaze.

WHEAL NORRIS.—Our progress in the sinking of the new shaft for No. 2 lode is rather impeded, in consequence of an influx of about 20 barrels of water per eight hours. The ground in the shaft is still moderately favourable—just firm enough to stand without timber.—J. Nance: Jan. 31.

WHEAL ROBERT.—Since my last the lode in the west end is a little improved, and has every appearance of a further improvement, as we are getting near the cross-course, which is now about 20 fms. to the west of the present end. We have also commenced driving south a little to the east of the present end, to prove the branches, or part of the lode, which was further south in the cross-course.—W. Neill: Jan. 31.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—At Fuller's shaft the men are getting on satisfactorily with their 30*l.* bargain, and I am happy to say that the lode has a most promising appearance for copper; in fact, it is a first-rate gossan lode; the underlay is but very little—not more than 6 in. in a fm. The lode in the winze is about 2 ft. wide, composed of a splendid gossan, spar, peach, and flookan, with some good spots and small stones of ore, intermixed throughout some saving work, which is rather more than could be expected at this shallow depth. However, it indicates well for a course of copper ore at no very great depth. The lode in the 23 fm. level east appears to be improving; it now produces some good spots of ore; this lode is in a beautiful channel of ground. There has been nothing done in the 33 fm. level since last report. We are progressing with our surface operations as speedily as possible. The whim will be erected at Fuller's shaft this week.—A. Bray: Feb. 1.

— I beg to inform you, I was yesterday at this mine, and first inspected the lode in the 23 fm. level; the men had just cut into the lode, and broke out some splendid stones of silver-lead ore, and I should judge from its appearance that it is near a cross-course. I should say that the lode was full 5 feet wide, and well-defined, and is certainly, from its present appearance, of great promise. I then went to the winze in the old workings, and I find the lode increasing again in size since I last saw it. The men had just taken down some of the lode, and I do unhesitatingly declare that I never saw paler stones of ore in any mine in Devon or Cornwall. I do believe this mine is going to be one of the best in the Tavistock neighbourhood, and soon will return profits to the adventurers, and my advice is to push on your preliminary works as fast as possible.—W. Jeffery: Feb. 1.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—In the 80 fm. level, driving west from diagonal shaft, the lode which I mentioned last week was in two parts, is now again together, and about 15 in. wide, half of which is good ore. In the 70 fm. level there has scarcely been any ground opened since my last, in consequence of the men's illness. In the 60, driving west, the lode is 2 feet wide, with stones of yellow ore, and water increasing as we open ground. In the 50 fm. level west, the lode is divided into three or four parts, each containing ore. I do think the separation will continue, but a short distance driving. In driving the 30 fm. level east from the western shaft, in about 2 or 3 fms. we shall intersect the cross-course; the lode is about 1½ foot wide, with branches of ore. The other places now working are looking much the same as last reported. We have at present at surface about 16 tons of ore.—D. Lanksbury: Jan. 27.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—Engine Lode: The lode in the 44 west contains some rich carbonate of copper, but does not yield much to value. The lode in the 34 west is rather small. The lode in the 24 west contains stones of ore; there is no lode cut in the 24 cross-cut south of Field's lode. The boundary shaft, on Field's lode, is sunk about 15 fms. below the adit, a plat cut and driven west 5 fms., and east 3 fms., on a lode that will yield nearly 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The east end at present is best, and we are prosecuting it with energy. In 10 fms. deeper sinking it is likely the lode will be at the boundary shaft. The lode already wrought looks favourable, and in a few months we shall drive some extent, being so fair for developing.—D. Richards: Jan. 31.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—Herewith we send the following report of this mine.—North Mine: We have commenced to cut down Smith's shaft, to prepare for the unlay, 2 feet in a fathom. In the 108, north end, the lode is 20 in. wide, and worth 25*l.* per fathom; In the same level, south end, it is 2 feet wide, and worth 9*l.* per fathom. In the 98, north end, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 4*l.* per fathom; in the same level, south end, the men have been put to rise in the back, to communicate with some former workings from the level above, the ground favourable. In the 88, north end, the lode has not been taken down since last report; in the same level, north end, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 15*l.* per fathom; in the south end, it is 18 in. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 78, north end, the lode is 1 foot wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom. The winze in the bottom of the 78 is down, and we have commenced to drive south, to communicate with the north end from Chippendale's shaft. We are driving a cross-cut west at the 40, north of Chippendale's shaft, to cut what we consider the main lode; the ground, though hard, is of a promising character.—South Mine: We are driving in killas by the side of the lode in the 120, north end; the lode has not been taken down in the south end since last week. In the 107, south end, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. In the 92, north end, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and worth 8*l.* per fathom. Our stopes and pitches are much as usual.—W. Jenkin; W. Bryant; T. Grenfell: Jan. 30.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—At the Boundary engine-shaft, in the 103 fm. level east, on Allen's branch, the branch is composed of spar, mundic, and spots of tin, but not to much value; the stopes in the back of the same level, on Allen's branch, are worth 6*l.* per fm. The stopes in the back of the 93 fm. level, east and west of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 83 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 4*l.* per fathom. In the 73 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Wallis's lode, the lode is 6 inches wide, chiefly composed of flookan, mixed with spar; the stopes in the back of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 12*l.* per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 53 fm. level, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth 10*l.* per fm. At the new engine-shaft, on the south lode, in the 70 fm. level west, the ground is favourable for driving. In the 50 fm. level, east of flat-rod shaft, on the same lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; this level being wetter than it was, we are daily expecting to communicate the same with the 50 in the old Wheal Providence; the stopes in the back of the same level are worth 4*l.* per fm. The stope in the back of the 40, east of the same shaft, is worth 3*l.* per fm. At the western whim-shaft, on the same lode, in the 30 fm. level west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, chiefly composed of flookan, spar, and mundic, with rich spots of black copper ore; in the same level, east of Painter's shaft, on the caunter lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic. At Hosking's shaft, sinking under the adit level, on the caunter lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan, spar, and mundic, with good stones of copper ore.—Richard Williams; John Williams: Jan. 27.

WHEAL TRISTREM.—The shaftmen are sinking the engine-shaft below the 62 with all possible speed, but the lode is very hard and tardy for sinking. The lode in the 52 fm. level end east, and in the west end in this level, the 40 west end, and the east end and south cross-cut in this level, are without alteration. The lode in the end in the 28, west of the whim-shaft, is 5 ft. wide, composed of blue peach and capel, with tin. The men have taken down the lode in the west end, on the new lode, in the south-west cross-cut, which is very small and poor; we have abandoned this end, and put men to drive the cross-cut further south. The first lode in this cross-cut, the stopes on the lode north of the whim-shaft, and the tribute pitch, are as last reported. The masons are building the flues of the burning-house as fast as possible; and we hope to be prepared for burning tin in about a week. We intend sending to Rock's, some time this week, for the axle and 12 heads of stamps, which we shall attach to the stamps at once.—J. Jenkin: Jan. 30.

WHEAL UNITY.—The lode in the 82, east of engine-shaft, is about 2½ feet wide, and kindly, producing good stones of copper ore, and is worth about 4*l.* per fathom for tin. In the 70, east of No. 4 shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing both copper and tin ores, and is worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 60, east of No. 4 shaft, the lode is about 4 feet wide, at present rather poor, but throughout the month it has been worth about 6*l.* per fathom. In the 50, east of No. 4 shaft, we are without alteration since my last report. The men belonging to this level are still employed in rising and sinking No. 2 shaft, in order to communicate with the 30. In the 30, east of No. 2 shaft, the lode is from 3½ to 4 feet wide, at present poor, and in very hard capel. We think we are approaching the Clowance caunter. The tribute department is a little improved. For some time past I have been dissatisfied with our tin dressing department; therefore I have thought it right to employ a first-rate man from the Camborne district, who will commence with his work on Thursday next, and I trust the committee will allow him time to make trial of his abilities on the tinstuff, (say) two months; however, I shall be able to give you a pretty good idea by this day month as to how things are going on. In the meantime, if you decide on dispensing with our tin operations, be pleased to write me without delay, and it shall be immediately carried into effect. Herewith I send you a statement of about what would be the monthly cost of carrying on the mine upon the scale mentioned in your letter of the 25th instant. Your cheque for 397*l.* 7s. 9d., for the pay on Saturday came duly to hand, and was used for that purpose, as will be seen by the pay-sheet, forwarded to you in due course. I beg also to hand you Mr. Conn's cheque, 23*l.* 13s. 4d., for arsenic sold to him in December last, as per accompanying invoice; on receipt of the cheque please acknowledge the same. We shall send a parcel of tin to the smelting-house on Wednesday next, the proceeds of which shall be remitted to you on the day following. In consequence of the ground turning out much harder, and the water quicker than we calculated upon, we have not been able to communicate from the 30 to the 30, in No. 2 shaft, as yet, but hope to accomplish this desirable end very shortly, of which you shall have due notice.—J. Vivian: Jan. 29.

WHEAL ZION.—We are progressing favourably with the engine-shaft; the lode still producing stones of ore. In the 50, under Richards's shaft, we have a great improvement, the lode producing full 3 tons of ore per fm. Having communicated with a borer hole to Richards's shaft, we have now put the men to beat down the shaft, and cut plat, to draw the stuff there, to save the wheeling to the engine-shaft, after which we shall resume the end towards the cross-course. We sampled 34 tons of ore on Friday last, and are now preparing another parcel.—J. Bray: Jan. 31.

FOREIGN MINES.

LINARES MINES.—[Received from Mr. H. Thomas]:—

Pozo Ancho, Linares, Jan. 22.—There is nothing new in the engine-shaft since Capt. Martyn's last report.—West of Engine-shaft: The 75 is at present unproductive—lode large. The lode in the back of this level, rising against Lopez winze, is worth ½ ton per fathom. The 65, west of Romeros winze, is worth 3 tons per fm. Don Carlos winze, sinking under the 55, is worth 3½ tons in a fathom. The 55, west of Gomez winze, is approaching the cross-course, and is unproductive. Hernandez winze, sinking under the old workings in the 20, about 15 fms. east of Crosby's shaft, is worth 3 tons in a fathom. The 15, driving east of Victoria shaft, on the north lode, is worth ¾ ton of ore per fm. The intermediate air shaft contains a small branch of lead, but not to value, and the 15, driving west of San Francisco, is of similar quality.—East of Engine-shaft, on the South Lode: The 75, driving east of Buendiaz winze, is worth 1½ ton in a fathom. The 65, driving east of Cortez winze, is worth 2 tons in a fathom. The 55, driving east of Rodriquez winze, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The branch standing by the side of the level, and which we are stripping down west of Rodriquez winze, is worth 1½ ton in a fathom. The 55, driving east of Thorne's shaft, is not at present of commercial value. The 55, west of Thorne's shaft, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. There is nothing new in the cross-cut driving from this shaft to the middle and north lodes. Estebaris winze, sinking under the 45, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 45, driving east of Thorne's shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fm. Alexandros winze, sinking under the 31, before the 45 end, is worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom. Morenos winze sinking under the 20, is worth 1½ ton to the fathom. The 31, east of Taylor's cross-cut, contains a small branch of lead, but not to value.—On Middle Lode: Sanchez winze, sinking under the 45, is at present poor. The 45, east of Thorne's, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. San Martyn's winze, sinking under the 31, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 20, west of Thorne's, is worth 1 ton per fm.—On North Lode: The 45, driving east of Thorne's, is worth 2½ tons per fathom. The 45, west of Thorne's, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 31, east of Taylor's, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The tribute pitches are looking well. The water-wheel, with crusher, has commenced working satisfactorily.

PONTGIBAUD MINING ASSOCIATION:—

Roure.—We have overcome the influx of water occasioned by the November and December floods, and resumed the sinking of St. Mary's engine-shaft, by six Englishmen. The 80 metre level north, on the St. George lode, is still looking well, and yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; the same level, south of cross-cut, on that lode, is looking promising, and producing a little saving work. In a rise against St. Peter's shaft, in the back of the 40 metre level, we have a kindly-looking lode, turning out ¾ ton of ore per fathom. The 40 metre level south, on St. Mark's lode, and the same level south, on Emelie's lode, have been suspended for the want of air to hole this rise; each of these ends continue to produce good saving work to the present end of level. The 40 metre level, north of Anna's shaft, on Anna's lode, is laying open a large promising lode, that will well pay for stoping. We are driving a level on a lode cut by a short cross-cut east from the main level, north of Anna's shaft, and find it opens well; the lode is 1 foot wide, turning out 6 cwts. of ore, very rich in silver, per fathom, and we are under expectation of finding a good bunch of ore parallel with Anna's shaft, where the St. Mark's lode was rich, and are driving in that direction. In the cross-cut, north of Anna's shaft, towards Anna's lode, we are daily under expectation of cutting something good, the last two metres driven have been thickly impregnated with richer branches of lead; this being near Anna's lode, we are under great expectations of cutting that lode good. We have commenced sinking Anna's shaft under the 40, and find the water very little, and think we shall be able to sink for a 60 metre level without any machinery. The 20 metre level, north of this shaft, is turning out about ½ ton of ore per fathom. The 20 metre level, north from No. 2 rise, has been driven 15 metres through a good lode, but in the present end the lode is somewhat disordered by soft ground, which we think will be of only short continuance. The same level, south from the rise, continues orey. The adit level, north of Anna's, continues to lay open good stoping or tribute ground; the lode in present end of level is 3 feet wide, well-defined, and worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. The same level, south of shaft, is without alteration; we have put six men in this end to get it out towards St. Peter's as fast as possible, being the main adit for the south ground. This adit will be driving north and south of St. Peter's shaft in a short time in a good course of ore. The piece of ground we are stoping down to make the adit there is looking very well, the lode is 3 metres wide, worth upwards of 100*l.* per fathom. We have now working in this mine two stopes in the back of the 40, north and south of Anna's shaft, one in the back of the 20, and one in the back of the adit level, one in the back of the 40, on the No. 3 lode, and one stoping at St. Peter's for the adit. These six stopes, with four men in each, and the ore from the tutwork bargains, are giving as much ore as we can manage (with the coming stuff at Rosier) at the "laveries," with all the hands we have been able hitherto to get.

Rosier.—We have done but little in the bottom of this mine for the past month, in consequence of the water being in, as stated in a former report; but we have now got it under the 85 metre level, and resumed our workings there. We have a very promising lode in the 85 metre level south, that will turn out 1 ton of good ore per fathom; and our stopes, north and south of St. Joseph's shaft, are yielding good returns. In a winze sinking under the 60 metre level, south of the B lode, we have a good course of ore, worth 50*l.* per fathom; this we hope to be the same vein of ore we have just entered in the bottom level. When this winze is holed, we shall begin driving on the B lode, at the 85, towards the "grand marchpied." We are doing nothing on the lode in any of our levels north of St. Joseph's shaft at present, the men being employed driving cross-cuts towards John's shaft; as the ground we have there will work to a much better advantage when that shaft is made available. The influx of water has prevented our sinking at St. John's shaft for the last month; but as the weather for some weeks has been dry, we have began to draw out the water to set it going again. We have three stopes working in the back of the 85, two in the 60, and one in the back of the 45 metre level, and six tribute pitches; these, with the tutwork ore, and the ore from Roure, will give full 100 tons per month, and more might be done if we had women and girls to return it. We have more enquired about tribute, and if we can introduce tribute through these mines, more ore will be returned by the present numbers; as the ore will be better selected by the men underground, which will effect a great saving also in traming, dressing, &c.

Miioche.—The sinking of Taylor's new engine-shaft is going on favourably, the ground is good and little water, and we expect, if this ground continues, to be at the 20 metre level, under the adit, in two months from this time. The adit level south is not driving, the men being employed driving the cross-cut towards Taylor's engine-shaft. The lode in the adit north is yielding ½ ton of ore per fathom, and is of a very promising character. The surface stoping has not been going on with great vigour for the last two or three weeks, the weather being very severe, and greatly against the men getting away their stuff; the lode in these stopes still looks as good as ever, and bids fair to yield large quantities of ore.

Barbecot.—Since my last the water and gas has been oozing out so very strong from the lode in the 35 metre level, as to render it impossible to do anything more than drive on, and leave the lode standing. The 20 metre level, north of Leontine's shaft, is looking more promising, and turning out some saving work. In the same level south, the lode is unproductive.

We have driven 9 or 10 metres south on the No. 1 lode, cut in the Bront cross-cut, and find it opens very encouraging; in the first end the lode is 1½ foot wide, composed of prian, gossan, and lead, yielding 4 cwts. of the latter per fathom. The air in the level being bad, we have set to the men to make a rise on the course of the lode from the back of the level to the surface; when this has been done, we intend driving north of the cross-cut, also on No. 2 lode, as we consider it contains lead sufficient to pay the cost of the level. Nothing more has been cut in the cross-cut since my last. Our crusher at Barbecot has not done much for the last few days, being completely frozen up, but we hope to begin again to-morrow, there being a change in the weather.

Pranal.—The new plunger-lifts are finished, and to-day the drawing-lift dropped to the bottom, and, without any unforseen accident, we shall see the bottom of the mine in a few days. At Challard, we have begun again to sink the shaft under the 20, as the water has been drained. The 20 metre level, north of this shaft, has passed through a short bunch of ore in the past month, but the lode in the present end is principally composed of jack. I have nothing more here to report at present, but have strong hopes of having a good tale to tell in my next on Pranal.

Gold in South Australia.—From the *South Australian Register*, we find that the Echunga gold diggings were still being prosecuted with varied success; that further discoveries have been reported; and that many of the old diggers who had left have returned. Mean while, subscriptions have been raised by merchants, and others engaged in business, which, up to the end of November, had reached 4000*l.*, with a view to offer rewards of 5000*l.* for the discovery of a gold field which shall produce 1500 Government licenses, and 5000 ozs. of gold in four months; or 10,000 ozs., if Government forego the license fee. The Colonial Government, also, anxious to second the views of the subscribers, offer a further reward of 5000*l.* to the person satisfactorily shown to have earned the reward from the subscription committee. This 10,000*l.* was claimed by a respectable and trustworthy person, named Robert Carruth, residing on the Finnis, 50 miles south of Adelaide, who produced a very fine specimen of gold in quartz, said to have been found in his locality, where he declares there is a valuable workable gold field, which yet remains to be proved. The committee offer another 5000*l.* for another discovery not less than 30 miles from the one which obtains the first reward; and in case of no such discovery, the amount to go in addition to the first reward, provided the gold field continues productive.

Breaking of a Wire-Rope.—At Messrs. Williamson's collieries, near Goldenhill, Staffordshire, a fatal accident occurred by the fracture of a flat wire-rope, killing two butties, W. Bettaney and J. Baxter. It appears that the shaft is 21 yards deep, with a sump 9 yards deep in water; and as they were descending in the skip, the engine-man felt a jerk, and, running out, found the rope severed. The enquiry was very lengthened and searching, particularly as to the efficiency of galvanized wire-rope under certain circumstances, Mr. T. Wynne, the Government Inspector, being present. The evidence was very conflicting as to the safety of the rope, which was an old one, spliced in two places, at one of which it broke, and had been brought into use since Christmas. In this case, it had to pass from the drum round a turn-pulley; then, at a distance of 60 yards, under a holding-down pulley, close to the ground, and then over the pulley of the pit-frame. Mr. Wynne attributed the breakage to the splice having to pass this tortuous course, causing great stress upon the wires; and in all such cases, where grease could be applied, he deprecated the use of wire-ropes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, accompanied by an expression of dissatisfaction at the management of the colliery, there being no one responsible for the fixing and care of the rope, or seeing that the machinery was in safe working order. Mr. Wynne stated that he should inspect the colliery in a few days, and he has since received a communication from Mr. Williamson, offering to carry out any suggestions he may make.

The Glenfield Patent Starch, used in Her Majesty's laundry, is sold by all grocers and oilmen; by Robert Wotherspoon and Co., 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow; and Wotherspoon, Mackay, and Co., 66 Queen-street, Cheapside, London.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Feb. 2, 1855.

		£ s. d.
COPPER.		
Sheathing and bolts	p. lb.	0 1 2
Bottoms	,,	0 1 3
Old (Exchange)	,,	0 1 0½
Best selected	p. ton	120 0 0
Tough cake	,,	126 0 0
Tile	,,	126 0 0
South American	,,	—
IRON.		per Ton.
*Bars, Welsh, in London		9 0 0— —
*Ditto, to arrive		7 10 0— 7 15 0
*Nail rods		8 10 0— —
† ,, Stafford. in London		10 0 0—10 10 0
†Bars ditto		9 10 0—10 0 0
†Hoops ditto		10 15 0—11 10 0
†Sheets, single		11 15 0—12 10 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales		4 15 0— 5 15 0
Refined metal, ditto		— —
Bars, common, ditto		6 10 0— 7 0 0
Ditto, railway, ditto		6 0 0— 6 5 0
ditto, Swedish, in Lond.		13 10 0— —
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde		3 6 3— 3 7 0
LEAD.		
English Pig		22 10 0—23 0 0
Ditto sheet		23 10 0— —
Ditto red lead		24 0 0— —
Ditto white		27 10 0—29 0 0
Ditto patent shot		25 10 0— —
Spanish, in bond		22 5 0—22 10 0
American		none.
FOREIGN STEEL.		
Swedish, in kegs	p. ton	18 10 0— —
Ditto, in faggots		18 10 0—21 0 0
English, Spring		22 0 0—24 0 0

		£ s. d.
Brass (sheets)	p. lb.	1 0½d.
Quicksilver	p. lb.	1 11
SPELTER.		Per Ton.
Foreign		24 15 0— —
To arrive		24 15 0— —
ZINC.		
In sheets		30 0 0— —
TIN.		
English, blocks		111 0 0— —
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)		115 0 0— —
Ditto, Refined		121 0 0— —
Banca		109 0 0— —
Straits		107 0 0—108 0 0
TIN-PLATES.‡		
IC Charcoal	p. box	1 12 0— 1 12 6
IX Ditto	,,	1 18 0— 1 18 6
IC Coke	,,	1 7 0— 1 7 6
IX Ditto	,,	1 13 0— 1 13 6
Canada plates	p. ton	15 0 0— —
In London; 20s. less at the works.		
Patent Yellow Metal Sheathing (Muntz)	p. lb.	0 1 0
Wetterstedt's Pat. Met.	p. cwt.	2 3 0
Stirling's Non-laminating, or Hardened, Surface Rails	p. ton	9 0 0— 9 2 0
Stirling's Patent Toughened Pigs	Glasg.	— — 5 5 0
Ditto	Wales	4 0 0— 4 5 0
Indian Charcoal Pigs in London		— — 6 10 0

* In Liverpool, 5s. per ton less. † In Liverpool, 10s. per ton less.
‡ At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—During the past week there has been no appearance of any improvement in the demand for metals generally, and our market closes inactive, with very little alteration in prices current.

COPPER.—The consumption of tough cake and best selected has much increased; several sales have been made at the fixed price, and in some instances a slight advance has been obtained. The smelters are busily engaged in executing a large order for the East India Company; about 200 tons of cake have been already shipped to Calcutta on their account. Manufactured descriptions are not in such good request, and can be readily purchased at our quotations.

IRON.—The transactions that have taken place in English are limited: there is no manifest change in the demand for Staffordshire, and prices of both qualities are nominally the same. Scotch-pigs have been less enquired for, and prices have gradually given way; to day, on 'Change, sellers quoted 65s. to 65s. 6d., mixed numbers, cash, good merchantable brands, free on board in the Clyde.

LEAD continues inactive, without any material difference in value.

SPELTER.—Sales have been trifling, and prices have slightly declined; 24l. 15s. has been accepted for spring delivery. The present stock here does not exceed 3968 tons.

TIN.—On 'Change to-day, a decline of 3l. per ton was announced on English qualities. Banca has been sold at 109l., and Straits at 107l. per ton. TIN-PLATES are quiet.

STEEL.—No further contracts are reported in foreign.

QUICKSILVER remains firm.

GLASGOW, FEB. 1.—Since last report the market remained without fluctuation, but with a drooping tendency; price about 66s. 6d. until to-day forenoon, when a fall took place to 65s. 9d., sellers. The decline is attributable to the knowledge that a considerable quantity of iron has been ordered into store, so that the scarcity of warrants, which has recently sustained prices, will no longer exist. The makers continue free sellers at about the market rates, while the demand for shipment, caused by the recent abundance of vessels, seems to be falling off. The shipments for January (five weeks) amount to 39,857 tons, against 24,679 in 1854, and 28,910 in 1853. The increase this year is accounted for by an unusual supply of shipping for this season of the year, as evidenced by the comparatively low rates of freight. At this time last year vessels were hardly obtainable for the north of England at 12s. 6d. to 13s., whereas they are now offered at 7s. 6d. to 8s. We must not, therefore, count too much on the appearance of prosperity, as shown by the amount of shipments. Shipments for the week ending Jan. 30:—

	1855.	1854.
Foreign	Tons 3505	Tons 1950
Coastwise	6877	3009
Total	Tons 10,382	Tons 4959

Quotations: No. 1, Gartsherrie, 68s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 66s. 3d.; mixed numbers, 65s. 6d.; No. 3, 65s. The market closes this afternoon flat, with sellers of warrants at 65s. 6d., buyers at 65s. No business done.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 1.—There is little change in the prices of iron this week, the market continuing, however, very inactive. Scotch-Pigs are very dull of sale, and the demand is freely met by the makers. A moderate business is doing in Lead and Copper, at former rates.

PARIS.—Our Metal Market continues very inactive, at former rates. Iron generally is not much in request, although small rod enjoys a fair demand, and in some instances a slight advance has been obtained for immediate delivery. In other metals there is comparatively nothing doing. A discovery of new coal veins in the vicinity of Hazelbrouck, Nord, has been made in a situation where they were least expected. At St. Dizier, great animation is manifested in the iron trade, in consequence of the state of the English markets, but prices are barely maintained. With regard to the Belgian markets, the *Journal de Charleroi* states:—"The price of pigs and other descriptions of iron continue firmly maintained, notwithstanding the fall which has recently taken place in the English markets. It may be worthy of remark that during the six months when the prices in England had an upward tendency in Belgium the prices declined 1 fr. the 100 kilos., and now it is just the reverse. Ores are very abundant at the mines, but the cost of transit continues high. We have no transactions of importance to notice. A good amount of business has been done in coal. The nail trade appears to be improving, and orders from Holland are increasing, but the trade at this moment experiences some difficulties from the high price of iron and wages. Some houses have been over eager to do business, and have accepted the extreme low rates. Their losses are not very considerable, but enough to ensure more prudence for the future."

NEW YORK, DEC. 13.—In metals, holders continued firm, with a considerable export demand, both at New York and Boston. Tin-plates were inactive; in block tin no change. Bar iron was rendered more firm, in consequence of the fixed price, which caused great enquiry for best bars. The stock of common bars was light, and prices firmer. Small sales of Liverpool Orrel Coal had been made at $7 50c. In Scotch pig-iron a retail business had been done at $28 to $30, six months.

MINES.—The market has been dull this week, but the absence of business has arisen more from the want of sellers than of buyers. For United Mines shares the demand has been great, and although considerably advanced prices have been offered, no sellers are met with. South Caradons also, it would appear, are not to be had. The small number of shares in these dividend mines, now that public attention is more and more directed towards them, is very sensibly felt, and we apprehend if the numbers in most of them were increased to 512, or to 1024, as in the Devon Great Consols, the value of the mines would be increased, and business in them greatly extended. Many persons are looking out for investments on a small scale, but are precluded from purchasing many dividend mines, owing to the limited number of shares. We are aware that this view of the question will not meet with much favour from those who still keep up the antiquated prejudices of a few Cornish managers, who like to keep good things as much as possible to themselves; but as the principal market is in London, we think any application from the London proprietors upon this subject is worthy of some attention. Rosewarne shares have advanced from 75l. to 85l., 90l.; North Basset, 18l. to 18l. 10s., ex div.; East Buller enquired after, at 4l. to 4l. 5s.; Basset, 560l. to 580l., buyers; West Caradon, 160l. to 165l.: South Frances, 300l. to 320l.; United Mines, 175l. to 200l.; St. Day United, 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l.; Grambler and St. Aubyn, 21l. 10s. to 22l. 10s.; Trefusis, 6l. to 6l. 10s.; Clijah and Wentworth, 16l. 10s to 17l.; North Robert, 16l. to 16l. 10s.; Sortridge, 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 12s. 6d., and in good demand; the lode in the 30 east, going towards North Robert, is yielding 6 tons of ore per fm.; but, what is more important to Sortridge, the lode in the eastern engine-shaft, 7 fms. below the 30, is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and a very promising lode. Great Devon Consols, 370l. to 375l.; Alfred Consols, 16l. to 16l. 10s. At the Rosewarne meeting, the accounts showed a balance of 426l. 8s. 1d. in favour of the mine, and a dividend is promised at the next account.

In the Bullion Market,—Bar silver containing gold, all gold above 5 grs. in the pound to be paid for, 5s. 1⅞d. per oz. standard. Bar silver without gold, 5s. 1⅜d. per oz. standard. Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard. Columbian doubloons, 76s. to 76s. 3d. per oz.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1855.

Companies.	Per share.	Amount.
Mining Company of Ireland	£0 14 0	£14,000 0 0
Devon Great Consols	10 0 0	10,240 0 0
Wheal Buller	25 0 0	6,400 0 0
North Basset	0 10 0	6,000 0 0
West Basset	0 10 0	3,000 0 0
South Caradon	8 0 0	2,048 0 0
Hingston Down Consols	0 5 0	1,800 0 0
South Wheal Frances	0 0 0	[illegible]
Newtownards	2 0 0	940 0 0
Condurrow	3 0 0	768 0 0
Tresavean	0 7 0	672 0 0
Wheal Trelawny	1 0 0	520 0 0
West Damsel	2 0 0	512 0 0
Wellington	0 2 6	128 0 0
Cobre Copper Mines	4 0 0	48,000 0 0
Mexican and South American	0 7 6	7,500 0 0
Total		£161,016 9 0

At South Caradon meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 7580l. 15s.—By labour cost, 928l. 13s. 5d.; purser and agency, 100l. 10s.; tutwork, 1303l. 15s. 1d.; tribute, dressing, &c., 1122l. 7s. 8d.; lord's dues, 393l. 11s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 1037l. 4s. 1d.; leaving profit, 2354l. 13s. 6d., to which add, balance from last account, 1407l. 13s. 1d.; deduct dividend declared at meeting, 2048l.; leaves balance to next account, 1714l. 6s. 7d. A dividend of 8l. per share was declared. Captain Peter Clymo, jun., stated that the mine continued to look well, and that there was every prospect of a continuance of the present dividend.

At Tresavean Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 631l. 11s. 1d.; ores sold, 2744l. 17s.; sundry credits, 365l. 16s. 6d. =3642l. 4s. 7d.—Mine cost, Nov. and Dec., 1378l. 17s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 762l. 17s. 4d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1300l. 9s. 9d. A dividend of 1l. per share was declared. The nett profit on the two months' working was 668l. 10s. 8d.

The Newtownards Mines declared their usual quarterly dividend, of 2l. per share, on the 13th January.

At the Wellington Mines meeting, on the 12th of Jan., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 314l. 4s. 9d.; copper ore and tinstuff sold (less lord's dues, 9l. 0s. 11d.), 34l. 15s. 11d.; materials sold, 256l. 16s. =605l. 16s. 8d.—By labour cost, July, 48l. 1s. 2d.; Aug., 68l. 3d. 11d.; Sept., 37l. 12s. 6d.; Oct., 33l. 10s. 10d.; Nov., 33l. 15s. 3d.; Dec., 40l. 16s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 63l. 1s. 6d.; leaving in hand, 311l. 13s. 9d. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. Capts. White and Osborne reported that in the deep adit the lode had improved, 1 to 2 ft. wide. The deep adit level east, on No. 2 lode, was producing copper ore, not to value. A branch producing rich tin had been intersected, 7 inches wide.

At the Great Cowarch Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. John Sunley in the chair), it was stated that the mine had been inspected by Capt. Richards (of Trebane Mine) with regard to its value for lead, and by Mr. C. Low for gold. Their reports were considered favourable, and it was resolved that 50 tons should be raised, crushed, and submitted to Mr. Low's process, when they would be enabled to determine whether they could work to a profit for gold, which was considered very probable. A proposition having been made to reduce Mr. Joseph's (the purser) salary for the present, that gentleman volunteered to perform the office gratuitously until the experiments should have been tried; for this generous offer a cordial vote of thanks were tendered to him by the meeting.

At Rosewarne United Mines meeting, on the 29th of January, the accounts showed—Ores sold, 2223l. 9s. 11d.; balance from last account, 335l. 19s. 9d.; mine cost for Nov. and Dec., 963l. 16s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 370l. 12s. 9d.; dues, 123l. 12s. 8d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 428l. 8s. 1d. Captains W. Blewett and Henry Woolcock reported that they had reached the 46 fm. level. There were employed in the mines and at surface work 160 hands. The purser (Mr. Huthnance) hoped from the prospects of the mine that, at the next meeting, they would be in a position to declare a dividend.

At the Tassan Lead Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. F. Woolmer in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 267l. 11s. 11d.; calls unpaid, 70l.; balance due on second call, 174l. 7s.=511l. 18s. 11d.—By labour cost, November, 191l. 12s. 3d.; Dec., 293l. 6s. 5d.; lord's dues, 16l. 1s. 1d.; leaving balance in hand, 10l. 13s. 2d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 472l. 1s. 8d. A call of 1s. per share was made. The recommendations in the reports of Capts. Silas Evans and Wm. Rogers were approved and adopted. They stated the general appearances of the mine to be favourable; that the tribute pitches had produced a fair quantity of stuff; a bunch of ore had been discovered in the 20 fm. level north; 20 tons of lead ore had been shipped since the last meeting, and there were 10 tons at surface. They recommended to sink the engine, drive the 20 and 30 fm. levels, and work on tribute the lead ore already laid open. Prospects of future success were considered as being highly encouraging.

At the Kenneggy Mine meeting, on the 12th Jan., the accounts showed—Labour cost for July, 99l. 4s. 5d.; Aug., 83l. 10s. 5d.; Sept., 66l. 11s. 1d.; Oct., 76l. 10s. 7d.; Nov., 56l. 15s. 9d.; Dec., 49l. 9s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 22l. 8s. 4d.= 439l. 9s. 8d.—Balance from last account, 43l. 7s. 5d.; copper ore sold (less lord's dues, 13l. 7s. 5d.), 248l. 10s. 2d.; leaving loss, 147l. 12s. 1d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. M. White and S. Osborne reported that Hosking's lode was 12 to 18 in. wide, unproductive. Evans's lode was 1 ft. wide, occasional stones of ore. A shaft in Mark's field had opened on a lode, poor. The adit level west was looking promising.

At St. Day United Mines meeting, on the 26th Jan., the accounts for Sept. and Oct. showed—Balance last account, 9398l. 17s. 4d.; ores sold, 4614l. 12s. 3d.; sale of spare boiler, 26l. 5s.; Wheal Henry, water-charge, 40l. = 14,079l. 14s. 7d.—Mine costs and merchants' bills, 4261l. 6s. 9d.; second instalment of purchase of one-third Consolidated Mines, 800l.; leaving a balance in favour of the adventurers of 9018l. 7s. 10d. A resolution was passed for proceeding against all parties in arrear of calls, if not paid within a month.

At Wheal Lemon meeting, on the 22d Jan., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 34l. 11s. 3d.; merchants' bills due, 894l. 10s. 9d.; lord's dues, 43l. 2s. 4d.; tin ore sold, 359l. 6s. 6d.=1358l. 10s. 10d.—Labour cost for October, 275l. 1s. 11d.; Nov., 284l. 16s. 1d.; unpaid calls, 681l. 3s. 5d.: leaving balance due to purser, 112l. 9s. 5d. It was resolved that all the tinstuff be got to surface, and that preparations be made for withdrawing the materials, preparatory to abandoning the mine; that the machinery be offered to the lords, agreeably with the conditions of the lease; that Mr. T. E. Pool be a member of the committee, and that the Mill Pool stamps be held until the 29th September next. Capt. John Brown reported that the returns of tin would decrease unless a discovery was made; last month they produced 213l. worth, at a cost for driving and stoping of 105l. 6s. 5d. To remove the engine and further try the mine, a further call of 2l. per share would be required, and without it he considered there was no probability of bringing the mine into a paying state.

At West Wheal Darlington meeting, on the 18th Jan., it was decided that all further operations be suspended, and that the materials, machinery, and other property belonging to the mine, be sold forthwith.

At the Devon Tin Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed the receipts to be 4133l. 13s. 1d., and the expenditure 3833l. 10s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of 300l. 2s. 8d., in addition to nearly 2000 unissued and other shares belonging to the company. Capts. W. and J. Thomas reported favourably of the prospects, and a committee of five was appointed, to adopt measures for the issue of the shares in hand, in preference to a call, with a view to carry on the adventure with spirit.

At the Tees Side Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Alfred Gilkes in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance due to purser, Oct., 132l. 11s. 2d.; mine cost, Oct., 221l. 16s. 2d.; Nov., 235l. 11s. 2d.; Dec., 241l. 0s. 11d.=840l. 19s. 5d. —By sale of ore, Nov., 143l. 1s. 3d.; Dec., 55l. 13s.; balance, new shares, 37l. 0s. 9d.; received on account of call of 2s. 6d. per share, made Oct. 11th, 564l. 18s. 6d.: leaving a balance now due to purser of 40l. 5s. 11d. The liabilities against the mine are 236l. 3s. 11d., against which 235l. 1s. 6d. is owing, arrears of call, and 250l. in ore worked. As, however, the latter cannot be dressed during this inclement weather, and important works necessary to the development of the mines must be proceeded with, a call of 1s. 3d. per share, payable forthwith, was determined upon. The purser produced a plan of the mines, recently completed by Capt. Collom, and also the deed, showing that the parties to whom these mines were first leased hold them in trust for the benefit of the Tees Side Company. A very gratifying report from Captain Floyd (inserted in our Mining Correspondence) was read to the meeting, and a discovery announced which is likely in a few months to lead to most important results. The committee will shortly lay before the shareholders such information as will enable them to judge what are the merits of this important undertaking.

At the Travalga Slate Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wagstaffe in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the company, including book debts, stock of slates, &c., of 1502l. 13s. 7d. A dividend of 1s. per share was declared, and Messrs. Corbett, Wagstaffe, Spinney, Metzler, and Bourne elected the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Britannia Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. Joseph Cary in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of the adventurers of 269l. 16s. 10d. Resolutions were unanimously passed for winding up the company, and the committee of management were re-elected for that purpose. It being intimated that, if the calls were paid up, there would be ample funds to cover every liability, the solicitor to the company was directed to proceed against the parties in arrear. A resolution was also passed, disallowing a claim of 10l. made by Mr. Flexman for services as a director. The proceedings terminated with a very cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and the committee for their zealous exertions on behalf of the adventurers.

At the Tamar Silver-Lead Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. G. B. Carr in the chair), resolutions were passed directing Messrs. Barnes and Bernard to take proceedings in the Court of Chancery to wind up the company, in consequence of four of the directors, Messrs. Spurgin, Betteley, Stainsby, and Hodgson having absented themselves from the meeting, and having neglected to convene a special general meeting pursuant to a requisition presented at the last meeting. It was agreed to carry on the proceedings in the names of the committee of investigation, and such other shareholders of whom they might approve. Copies of the resolutions were to be sent to the directors, and the meeting was adjourned to the 19th instant. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, were conducted in the most harmonious manner.

At Wheal Zion meeting, on Saturday last, a very long discussion took place, in consequence of a proposal to remove the management to Bath. The suggestion was, however, quite unsupported, and the attempt failed. A full report will be found in another column.

At the Rheidol Mine meeting, in Birmingham, last week, a report from Capt. William Spooner was read, stating that the Nantglass lode was from 5 to 8 ft. wide, and for 4 ft. wide engrained with ore throughout. He expected to be able in a very short time to dress 100 tons, quickly to be followed by further supplies; the lode yields about 3 tons per fm. Two other lodes are visible in the hill; in the back of one ore has been dressed by tributers, and which offers good prospects. There is a large quantity of jack from Rhurigue level; it is very good; there is now a demand, and the price improved. The railroad is completed through the mine, crushing house and jigging hutches covered in, trunks and slime pits completed, and they would shortly commence dressing. Capt. Spooner bore testimony to the ability displayed by Capt. Griess in laying out surface operations, and by Capt. Ridge in his underground works.

Some shareholders in the Irish Consols Mining Company held a meeting on Tuesday, in Dublin, to discuss the propriety of dissolving the company, or of pushing on the works with increased vigour. The Hon. F. Ponsonby stated at some length the position of affairs, and, after a somewhat angry discussion, in which several shareholders severely censured the conduct of the directors, they declined to come to any resolution, inasmuch as the meeting was not formally constituted.

Newtonards, Wheal Constance, Eyam (Derbyshire), have sold lead ore. Great Hewas United has sold black tin during the week.

Driggith Mine sold, during January, 22 tons lead ore, value 313l.

Wheal Marshall (St. Stephens) this week sold 1 ton of tin, at 62l. 10s.

Sortridge Consols sampled, on 26th Jan., 60 tons copper ore, produce 7½.

Trewetha Mine assay of ores, sampled on the 30th Jan., was—No. 1 ore, 15¾ in 20 for lead, and 69 ozs. of silver to the ton; No. 2 ore, 9¾ in 20 for lead, and 32½ ozs. of silver to the ton.

The Mixon Great Consols Copper Mining Company (North Staffordshire) sampled, on Dec. 29, 31 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. of copper ore, which realised, with carriage, 370l. 18s. 8d. We understand another parcel will be sampled in the course of the ensuing week.

At the Dolfrwynog Mines, they are taking advantage of the frost, and getting their heavy machinery up from Barmouth.

At Wheal Messer, we understand it has been determined to confine operations for the present to the Messer lode, upon which, in the 40, a good quantity of ore ground has been laid open, and the shaft sinking to the 50 with all dispatch. In the back of the 40 the agent calculates there are 500 tons of ore already discovered, and the lode promises better in depth. By this mode of working the mine will be enabled to pay its cost.

In Rosewarne United Mines, another discovery of rich copper ore has been made in the 12 fm. level west, where the lode is worth more than 80l. per fm.; and it is equally rich in a winze 10 fms. before this end, sinking below the adit level, while the cost of driving and sinking is under 2l. per fm. There are now four or five productive points on the run of the lode, and the mine will begin to pay dividends at the next account. Shares are in demand at 100l. per share, and expected to go higher.

At Tees Side Mines, a very important discovery has recently been made. It appears that the old shaft at Metal Band is sunk to a depth of 20 fms., between and near to the intersection of two veins, and it has been ascertained that the Sun vein (from which a considerable quantity of ore has been raised by the present company in driving the adit level) is not seen in this shaft; and a recent survey proves that a cross-cut from the bottom of the shaft will cut it in about 10 fms. This lode has been opened upon for a distance of about 130 fms., and at about 40 fms. from the shaft in question is 3 feet wide, of good orey work. Ample machinery for working this shaft is on the mine, and the water-wheel already fixed. In consequence of this discovery, the shares have been in request at an advance.

At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), it is reported that the Old Wheal Kitty lode has been discovered.

At Bedford Consols, little had been done since last report, in consequence of sickness among the men. At whim-shaft, the lode was as last reported. The stuff lately blasted in sinking is said to be very beautiful and promising; composed of gossan, peach, and brilliant spar, stained green all through, and black ore intermixed. It is expected they cannot at this point be far from a bunch of ore.

At Llandudno, they had cut another branch in the 40 fathom cross-cut, small, but favourable for copper ore. The 25 fathom level is suspended. The men are put to clear out as old tributers working in the bottom of the 48 fm. level, between Treweeke's and Higher shafts. They had shipped to Amlwch, the whole of the last samplings of ore, except the waste, which will be forwarded as early as possible.

At Wheal James, the operations were limited according to instructions—eight men only at work underground in removing ore from the pitches; the lode was 4 feet wide, producing 10 tons of ore per fathom. In the 10 fathom level south there were from 1000 to 1200 tons of iron ore ready to take away, at a cost of 4s. 6d. per ton, including every surface expense. They have 7 fms. to reach the boundary, which will give from 4000 to 5000 tons of iron stone, for removal at a cost of 5s. 3d. per ton, at surface. As there was only 12 to 15 fathoms of dead ground to reach this iron, and at the same time open towards the copper, at 76s. per fathom, it was recommended to do this immediately. Good stones of ore are still broken from this part of the mine.

At Great Wheal Vor Mines, the water on the main lode is now drained to the 20 under the 35, and by Monday morning it will be drained sufficiently low to cut bearer-holes, &c., for dropping the lifts as deep as the 70, where the plunger-lifts will be fixed. Metal lode continues to improve. The men clearing in Polrose adit are getting on satisfactorily. In the dressing department, the long-continued frost had prevented the frames from working for half the time the last fortnight; and should it continue, it will affect this month's returns; but every effort is being used to dress as much of the tin raised as the weather will allow. The tinstuff is increasing from the different lodes very satisfactorily; and in a short time it is expected the returns will increase considerably.

At the Foxpath Mines, the lode in the Rath Du deep level is 6 ft. wide, composed of killas, spar, blende, and spots of lead ore. Lewis's cross-cut has intersected what they fear is the lode, as it is of no value. About 30 fms. further they expect to cut another, but as it will cost nearly 250l., the agent does not recommend the operation. The lode above is small, 2 feet wide, spangled with lead, of no value; but going west it is more kindly, producing carbonate of lead, and a branch of lead ore 2 in. wide; the stuff is kept for dressing. The tribute pitch in the back is without improvement—lode yielding 8 cwts. of lead ore per fathom.

At Holmbush Mines, the cross-cut driving south towards the Flap-jack lode, in the 145, is being pushed on as fast as possible; when cut they fully expect an increase of ore, as it will give them 25 fathoms of backs of good ore ground. The lode in the end, driving south on the new lead lode, continued to look well. The eastern winze in the bottom of the 110 is 4 ft. wide, yielding 3 tons of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are looking well, and producing about their usual quantity of ore.

At Altarnun Consols, the engine-shaft is 6 fms. below the 20 fm. level—lode producing gray and yellow ore; in the stopes the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of good stones of tin; the rise in the back of ditto, east of the shaft, is 20 inches wide, much improved.

At Penhale Consols, the 90 fm. level opened well, the south end is worth from 30 to 35 cwts. of ore per fathom—lode 2½ ft. wide, composed of soft blue killas; the north end is worth 5 to 6 cwts. per fathom—lode 15 in. wide. At Morcom's shaft the lode is 14 in. wide, worth 7 cwts. per fathom. They had sampled 40 tons of ore, which would have been increased but for the severe weather.

At Gawton United, the lode in the 86 fm. level west is 5 ft. to 6 ft. wide, good work for copper ore, with prospects of further improvement. The snow and severe weather very much impeded the operations.

At Wheal Friendship, the operations are stated to be progressing favourably, and the pitches are set at from 5s. to 13s. 4d. in 1l. At Crebo's, the shaft was completed to the adit, and they had commenced sinking under on the course of the lode. The severe weather impeded the operations, but the masons and engineers were preparing all they could in readiness for a change.

At Molland Mine, the lode in the winze sinking under the 62 fm. level is large, and split into branches. In the stopes in the back of the 52 east the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10l. per fathom. In the back of the 42 east the lode is worth 12l. per fathom. In the winze in the adit, at the eastern hill, the main lode is large and settled, and composed of arsenical pyrites, quartz, and yellow copper ore. There is a great deal of water from the lode, but that at surface has decreased considerably, and shortly there will not be sufficient for the wheel, in consequence of the frost.

At the Old Trewether, in the 30 fm. level, driving south, the lead lode has been intersected, from which a good pile of ore has been raised, in stones from 1 to 2 cwts. each.

At Wheal Mary Consols, the lode in the 62 west is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz, mundic, and good stones of copper ore; in the same level, east, it is worth ½ ton per fm. A pitch has been set in the bottom of the 50, at 7s. in 1l. The western pitch in the same level turns out 2 tons per fathom; and the eastern pitch, 1½ ton per fathom.

At Great Sheba Consols, the ground in the cross-cut, north of the old engine-shaft, was favourable. The pitch in the back was worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; in the 30 west there were spots of ore occasionally; the pitch in the bottom of ditto was worth 3 tons, in the back of ditto 4 tons, in the back of the 20 west 4 tons, and in the east 2 tons per fathom. The new rods were completed, and worked well; and they had resumed sinking the new engine-shaft. They sampled, yesterday week, 173 tons of copper ore.

The Duston Iron Ore Company have recently made some important discoveries—having got into deposits of iron of great richness, only a few feet from the surface. They have already commenced sending the ore to Wales by water-carriage; and the London and North-Western Railway Company have offered every facility to the company, agreeing to let them have, on easy terms, two special trains per week, of 30 trucks each, for the conveyance of the produce of the company. Mr. Lucas has already had prepared plans for the smelting-furnaces, which will be commenced either the latter end of the present or beginning of the next month.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following—

DIVIDEND MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Devon Great Consols, Gonamena, Hingston Down Consols, North Wheal Basset, South Tamar, South Wheal Franses, Trewetha, United Mines, West Caradon, Wheal Basset, Wrygan, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORE.—Brynford Hall, Buller and Basset, Clijah and Wentworth, Eaglebrook, Fee Donald, Grambler and St. Aubyn, Great Onslow Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, Leeds Town, Madron United, North Wheal Crofty, North Wheal Robert, North Wheal Trelawny (Quithiock), Old Trewether Consols, Sortridge Consols, Rosewarne, St. Day United, St. Hilary Wheal Friendship, Tavy Consols, Tees Side, Wheal Orchon, Wheal Kitty, Wheal Russell, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Wrey, Wheal Uny, Wheal Zion.

MINES WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORE.—East Bosceun, Mount's Bay Consols, Wheal Freedom, Penquean, Wheal Gill, Wheal Ludcott.

In Foreign Mines, business has been dull, and even in the best securities of this description prices are lower. Cobre shares changed hands at 40¾ ex div.; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1⅛; and Mariquita, ⅜. The following quotations marked as the closing prices yesterday show a considerable fall on last week:—St. John del Rey, 28 to 30; Imperial Brazilian, 1¾ to 2¼; National Brazilian, 1 to 1½; Linares, 6¾ to 7¼; Lusitanian, ⅜ to ⅛ dis.; Pontgibaud Silver-Lead Mining and Smelting, 13¾ to 14¼; Royal Santiago, 4 to 4½; South Australian, 1½ to 1⅝; United Mexican, 2⅛ to 2⅜. The following quotations are merely nominal:—Iberian, ½ dis to par; Jamaica Copper, ¼ to ½ per share; Cologne Mining, 5-16 to 7-16 per share; Peninsular Mining, ⅛ to ¼ dis.; Wildberg Consols, 1⅛ to 1¼ per share; Port Royal of Jamaica, ⅛ to ¼ per share.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association, on Tuesday, (Mr. Walter Sharp in the chair), the report of the directors showed that the produce of the mines during the first five months of 1854 amounted to about 1200 tons per month, and for the following six months to about 1500 tons per month, amounting to 14,654 tons for the first 11 months of the year, which, as compared with 12,235 tons raised in the corresponding period of 1853, shows an increase for 1854 of 2419 tons. The prices at which the ore has been sold at the ticketings have, upon the whole, been good, and from the profits realised, the directors declared a dividend of 4l. per share. With a view to increase the labour at the mines, and at the same time to keep down the expenditure, a few Chinese have been engaged as an experiment, but sufficient time has not elapsed to enable a judgment to be formed of their efficiency. The establishment was in so healthy a state that at the beginning of December not a single European was in the hospital. Messrs. G. Probyn and R. Passenger, as directors, and Sir H. Willock, as auditor, were re-elected; and Mr. G. Hibbert was elected a director, in the room of Mr. Francis Mills, deceased. A special meeting was afterwards held, when it was resolved that the limitation of the reserve fund to 40,000l. be rescinded, and that the directors be empowered to add a per centage from each dividend, not to exceed 5 per cent., until such reserve fund shall amount to 50,000l. The chief mining captain reported that the mines continued to look well, and that the produce for the month of November was good, being 1630 tons, and he expressed a hope to be able to continue such returns.

At the United Mexican Mining Association half-yearly meeting, on Wednesday (Sir John Easthope, Bart., in the chair), the accounts showed—Amount brought from audited account, 12,684l. 2s. 11d.; transfer fees, 20l. 2s. 6d.; discount on stamps, 13s. 6d.; interest, 237l. 1s. 6d. = 12,875l. 0s. 6d.—By London expenses, salaries, directors and auditors, rent, taxes, coals, candles, stationery, printing, postage, and sundries, 633l. 15s. 9d.; paid on account of dividends, 201l. 8s. 4d.; charged to manager in Mexico, 9l. 11s.; leaving balance in favour of company, 12,030l. 1s. 7d. A full report of the meeting will be found in another column.

The Linares Mining Company, at a meeting of the directors, have decided upon recommending an increase to the capital by the issue of 5000 new shares, at 5l. each, rateably among the present shareholders. The necessity for this addition to the capital of the company arises from the largely increased produce of the mines.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. W. H. Dickson in the chair), a dividend for the half-year, ending June 30, 1854, was declared, of 15 per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of the company, payable after the 1st February. The statement of accounts showed a balance, after payment of the dividend, in favour of the company, as at the 30th of June, 1854, of 15,193l. 11s. 2d. It was proposed to form a new company, in 100,000 shares of 1l. each, to work their mineral properties, and that all parties holding old or new shares in the existing company, desirous of taking shares in the proposed new company, should send notice of such intention before the 15th of March to the secretary, when, if the number applied for amounted to 60,000, a prospectus would be issued. The directors were re-elected. The report will be found in another column.

At the Quartz Rock Gold Mining Company meeting, to be held on Tuesday, Mr. John Arthur Phillips, who has lately inspected the company's property in California, will be present, in order to afford the shareholders explanations as to the value of the several lodes and veins.

We have inspected the two bars of gold received by the Liberty Mining Company—one weighs 61 ozs. 9 dwts., and the other 18 ozs. 5 dwts. 12 grs., of the estimated value of 4l. per oz. The gold is the produce of 35 days' stamping with 18 heads of stamps, and the working cost is calculated at 160l., which has yielded gold of the value of 320l. The ore was obtained from the banks, where several thousand tons are standing. We are informed that, in a few days, the gold will be assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Matthey, and the result advertised in the *Mining Journal*; in the meantime, we recommend the shareholders to visit the offices, and see the bars.

The Alten Mining Association have received their mining report from the 18th Dec. to the 1st Jan.:—At Raipas, the working on Labouchere's had undergone but little change, still yielding remunerative returns, and looking very promising. The water was also less troublesome. In the 30, towards shaft No. 2, there was no change to note. In a new working, for exploring the country from the 2 fm. cross-cut, near Monk's shaft, they had cut a tolerably good lode, through which there was rich purple ore disseminated, and, on the whole, holding out very good prospects. The general appearance of this mine had somewhat improved during the last fortnight. At the Old Mine, in the western stopes, the lode yielded rather more ore, but there was otherwise no material alteration since last report. The lode in the tram-road level was increasing in size gradually; it was then about 1½ foot wide, with stones of ore intermixed. The stopes in the new winze continued good, and yielded profitable returns, with cheering prospects. In the shallow level, back stope, there was a greater portion of quartz in the lode than usual, but the returns still continued pretty good. In the level the lode continued about the same size, and yielded tolerable good work. At the United Mines, in Woodfall's level, the lode continued irregular, but good stones of ore were occasionally met with. The pitches were without any material alteration. At Michell's, the lode in the new adit was 1 foot wide, yielding good stones of ore.

The Linares Mining Association have received advices to January 22. The lode in the 75 was worth ½ ton per fm.; the 65, west of Romeros winze, 3 tons; Don Carlos winze, 3½ tons; Hernandez winze, 3 tons; the 75, at Victoria shaft, ¾ ton; the 75, in Buendias winze, 1½ ton; the 65, in Cories winze, 2 tons; the 55, east of Rodriquez, 2½ tons; the 55, west of Thorne's, 2½ tons; Estebaris winze, 1½ ton; Alexandros winze, 1½ ton; Morenos winze, 1½ ton; the 65, east of Thorne's, 1½ ton per fm. The tribute pitches looked well, and the water-wheel and crusher had commenced working satisfactorily.

The Dalecarlia Mining Company have received advices from Captain Barrett, dated 10th January. The Mellan shaft had been sunk 3 ft. 6 in.; the lode worth for lead about 2½ tons per cubic fathom. The 15 was worth for lead 15 cwts. per fathom. The adit level had been driven 4 ft. 11 in.—without change worthy of notice. Skreberg shaft had been deepened 5 ft. 6 in.; the lode worth for lead about 3 cwts. per fm. Ko shaft had been sunk 4 feet; lode worth for lead about 35 cwts. per cubic fathom. A level had been commenced on the course of this lode. At the Norra Mine, from 9 to 10 fathoms of water had been forked, at which depth there is a good branch of lead seen, worth from 8 to 10 cwts. per fathom. The engine was nearly ready to go to work. Since last report 60 tons from the Mellan, and 8 from the Ko, had been forwarded to the smelting-works, and several tons more had to be forwarded. All other operations were progressing favourably.

The Garnett and Moseley Company convened a meeting for Wednesday, the 31st Jan., for the purpose of considering their financial position; but the number of proprietors in attendance was insufficient to form a legal meeting. They have dispatches from the mines to the 26th Dec., received the morning of the proposed meeting. Captain Phillips states, "I cannot exactly say how much deeper we shall have to go before reaching the vein; we have already some very good seams of quartz, mixed with sulphuret of iron, which look like the head wall of the vein; the vein has been worked very little previously.—Tobacco house plat: We struck the vein near the surface, and have sunk on it to the depth of 35 feet, where the water overcome us; the vein, which is about 2 feet in width, looks very promising, and some ore might be got out immediately." The result of deepening all the old shafts would be to cut the main body of the vein at a greater depth, when they expect to meet a regular, and much richer, body of ore. The assay made by Mr. W. T. Rickard, of Old Ford, on the 23d Jan., gives of sample No. 1, sand, 13 dwts. 1 gr. gold, and 3 ozs. 5 dwts. 8 grs. silver to the ton. Sample No. 2, black magnetic sand, 9 dwts. 19 grs. gold, and 1 oz. 6 dwts. 3 grs. silver to the ton.

The Wildberg Great Consols have received their report to the 25th Jan.:—At the East Mine, Carter's engine shaft is sunk from the surface 39 fms. The lode I reported last week, coming in Carter's engine shaft, has since been cut through; its width is 2½ to 3 ft., of which 2 ft. is saving work for lead, but as the sinking of the engine shaft is our chief object, I think it better to continue the sinking until we get in firm ground before we commence driving on the above-mentioned lode. Dean's lode, driving east, from Michael's shaft, in the 15, will produce 5½ tons of silver-lead ore per fathom. The Weitung stopes in the back of the 20, east of Michael's shaft, will turn out 2½ tons of lead ore per fm. We have commenced sinking a new winze in the bottom of the 20 fathom level, 2 fms. east of Michael's shaft, and are glad to state that the lode in the winze will produce full 3 tons of ore per fm. At the West Mine, the Blumengang lode, driving east from the sink, will produce 7 tons of lead ore per fathom. No. 1, upper stope, will produce 5½ tons per fathom. No. 2, middle stope, will produce 5 tons per fathom. The lode, driving east from the south cross-cut, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per fm. The lode, driving west from the south cross-cut, will produce 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The stamp's works and the wash-works are still idle, in consequence of the severe frost and snow. The spring beams of the engine, and the side beams, are in their places, and to-morrow, the 26th inst., if the weather will permit, the engineer expects to commence heaving in the main beam. At the smelting-works there has been but little work done out-doors during the week, owing to the severe weather. Mr. Gundry has got employed seven masons dressing stone, four men employed in building a chimney for the two blast furnaces, seven men opening a quarry for fire stone, and two horses and carts employed in carrying away rubbish from the front of the old smelting-works. All other surface works are progressing very slow.—J. M. Champion.

The Agua Fria Gold Mining Company have letters from the mines at Grass Valley, dated the 14th December, advising of the shipment of 279¾ ozs. of gold, the earnings of the mill for the previous fortnight. The vein at Gold Hill continued good, and the best results were obtained from the deepest workings. The calcining furnace was at work, but they had not separated the gold from the calcined sulphurets, except some samples washed by Mr. Attwood himself, which yielded satisfactory results. The winter rains had not commenced.

The English and Australian Copper Company have advices from their manager, Mr. Hamilton, dated Adelaide, November 28, of which the following are extracts:—Smelting Works: Four furnaces were lighted on or about the 15th Nov., and the refinery would be lighted in December. At the end of this month we hope to have 100 tons of refined copper. This quantity will make all square with the Burra Burra Company up to the end of the year.—Cartage: We are doing very much better with the cartage of ore than I could have expected two months ago; we are carting—say of ore and coal together—about 2000 tons per month. We have about 1600 tons of ore at the port ready for shipment.—Ore: Total stock on hand at date, 7381 tons. We shall receive from the mine at least 300 tons per month, and shortly, when the large engine at the mine is set to work, ores of a much richer quality than we have had for the last two years may be expected. Labour is more abundant in the colony, but furnacemen are not to be had at any cost. We could light more furnaces, and keep them going with coal, if we had but a sufficiency of that kind of labour. Mechanics make still very high wages, but the tendency is most decidedly towards a reduction. Mules as carrying animals, it is feared, will be a failure, but in wagons the mules were working remarkably well; sufficient time, however, has not yet elapsed to form a correct estimate of their capabilities as beasts of burden or draught.

The South Australian Copper Mining Company have a letter from Mr. Basset, dated Adelaide, November 27, stating that—"Mr. Robertson will give you the various assays he had made in the process of disposing of the ore, and you will see that this ore is actually worth, as broken, from 15l. to 24l. per ton. It must be borne in mind that, however small the quantity of gold, it will be nearly all profit, as the expense of its extraction from the silver with which it associates itself is most trifling. We have sent down 100 tons of ore, and we have about another 100 nearly ready, besides 50 or 60 on the floors, but requiring bucking and sampling. This is from not much more than a month's actual working, and comparatively but few hands (certainly not more than 10 men) were employed in actually breaking it. Our smelting experiments have, I regret to say, been a comparative failure, but I shall be always endeavouring to meet with a practical lead smelter to put us right. Since my last we completed the cross-cutting of the lode in the bottom, as I wrote you we were then doing. The lode was there about 14 feet wide, solid mundic of most promising character. In doing this we brought the water in so strongly upon us, that it was useless to attempt to keep it any longer with the hand engine, and, I therefore discontinued sinking until the engine was finished. The engine-house is completed and just roofed in; the engine is erected and ready to go to work. We are now only waiting for the boiler and a lift of small work. When these are up here we have only to put them in and go to work immediately. With the engine at work, the difference in our costs of production will be very great. The water charges would be greatly reduced by the engine, as well as the expenses of hauling, and the grinder would do for a few shillings what at present costs as many pounds while breaking by hand. We have 12 piles of ore, estimated at 157 tons 13½ cwts., which, by assay, gives 15l. 16s. as the lowest, and 24l. as the highest value. There is no possible reason why we should not any day find a pile to turn out, when assayed, as good as some of Mr. Thompson's best assays, in which I again repeat my entire confidence." The assays sent by Mr. Robertson, and referred to in the above letter, are the produce of the Strathalbyn Mine to the 25th Nov.—viz., at Port Adelaide, calcined 101 tons 5 cwts. of silver-lead ore, value for lead, 996l. 1s. 3d.; silver, 866l. 6s. 3d.; gold, 181l. = 2041l. 6s. 11d.; and 157 tons 5 cwts. in the piles on the floors, dressed ready for bagging and carting. But for the financial difficulties Mr. Basset has had to contend with, large returns would now be on their way to England; however, the directors have since relieved the superintendent from all anxiety on that point. The directors, in anticipation that Mr. Basset would require a lead smelter, have been for some time past using their endeavours to select a skilful workman, and hope shortly to be able to dispatch such a person to the mines. The cost of cartage from the mines to Adelaide was 3l. per ton.

The Pontgibaud Mining Company have received an interesting and favourable report from the agents at the mine. The several lodes were turning out fair quantities of ore, and new discoveries were being made. They expected to be able to sink Anna's shaft to a 60 meter level without machinery, as there was so little water. The advices, *in extenso*, will be found in another column.

The Kapunda Mining Company, of South Australia, have advices to the 24th November from their agents, stating that the supply of labour at the mines was largely on the increase, and that since their advices in September the number of tributers had been nearly doubled, while in other descriptions of labour there was an almost abundant supply at fair wages, the disposition to leave for the gold fields being considerably abated, if not entirely given up. The captain's report, accompanying these general comments, describes all the lodes and workings in the mines as highly satisfactory, the tribute pitches are being eagerly taken at the captain's prices, and the quantity and quality of ore raised highly encouraging, some being as high as 42 per cent., the average of the workings being about 28 per cent. of pure copper. Upwards of 200 tons of this quality have been just shipped to England by the *Alceste* and *John Hullett*, and 150 tons more were about to be shipped in another vessel. During the time the mining operations were so seriously checked by the want of labour, these mines had been kept clear of water, and in a state of readiness for the resumption of work whenever miners could be obtained.

The North British Australasian Company have a continuation of advices from Mr. Mackay to November 20, and from Mr. Beeger to October 20. Mr. Mackay advises further shipment of tallow, wool, and hides, and the first supply of wool was at Moreton Bay for immediate shipment, to be followed by other shipments in Dec. and Jan. Mr. Beeger forwards the report of Capt. Bray on the workings at the Kawaw Mine for September, which states that the stoping of the bottom of the 24 fm. level was finished, and that the men were making a dam, and preparing to sink Ninnis's shaft below that depth. Every exertion was being made in sinking the new engine-shaft perpendicularly (formerly inclined) to the 24 fathom level, and from the activity with which the sumpmen were working, it was expected that it would be completed by the end of November.

The Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Company have advices from their resident director at Melbourne up to November 22. He states that the banks intended in future sending home assayed gold, and there was, therefore, a chance of the assay office coming into general use.—Mining: According to the new arrangements about extended claims, we should be entitled to 160 yards in length of a creek, irrespective of width.—Tin Ore: 6 tons 4 cwts. have been shipped by the *Kent* for London, to sail on the 2d December. Cartage from the Ovens had fallen from 20l. to 12l.

The Colonial Gold Company have advices from New South Wales to October 27. The mining reports advise that at Louisa Creek, the improvement in the produce of the quartz continues, since the system of sorting has been adopted, although the lode is found to be poor towards the south. On account of the scarcity of colonial labour, the alluvial operations had not increased, but it was intended to remove the engine to a more convenient condition, and adapt it to pump water to supply half-a-dozen toms, so that a larger quantity of stuff may be got through. At Tambaroora, the works had progressed as rapidly as could be anticipated; the large dam was entirely completed, the engineers and carpenters were getting on fast with the machinery for the stamps, and kilns for calcining were being built, and it was expected that stamping operations would be commenced soon after the turn of the year. Captain Paull remarks—"I see no change in the Royal vein worthy of remark; we still continue to raise quartz, which appears to be much the same. We have discovered a quantity of stuff on the surface towards the Creek, some of which is very rich. As the shaft going down proved rather expensive, the ground being hard, I put the miners to stope away the piece of ground between it and the old shaft, which proves to be first-rate stuff, and the vein is a good size."

The Adelaide Land and Gold Company have despatches from the committee at Adelaide up to November 24th, at which date the affairs of the company were progressing favourably. In the returns of land purchased, is one estate of 215 acres for 300l.; and another of 112 acres for 190l., besides some smaller parcels. Land purchased for 291l. has been let at 45l. per annum, to be increased to 60l. per annum in the fifth year; and a tabular statement furnished exhibits several operations similar in character, 313 acres, which cost 680l., have also been sold for 892l. 15s., showing a profit of 212l. 15s.

The Peel River Land and Mineral Company have intelligence from the colony to November 17. It is stated that Captain Price, the agent of the Cordillera Company, raised 436 ozs. of gold on the land held by that company in one month; but that he had refused to deliver up possession of the land leased to the company, as he ought to have done, on the 18th September last, claiming to hold the same until the 19th Dec., 1854. The accounts of the flocks are most satisfactory. The sheep shipped from Germany per *Malvena Vidal* had arrived in good condition at Port Stevens.

The Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Company have advices from California to the 17th Dec. The want of water continues to retard active operations.

The advices from Sydney mention the sailing from that port for London, on the 10th October, of the *Plantagenet*, with 8512 ozs. of gold and 17,500 sovereigns, the total value of which is about 51,500l.

From the Cape of Good Hope, we learn that considerable interest is felt in the important position which mining operations were assuming; 25 companies had been formed, and a list containing the particulars of each published. Many of the companies are offshoots from previously existing private companies, and the marketable shares were at high premiums upon the amounts paid-up.

In Iron and Coal Companies shares, there has been but little improvement in the demand; and as regards prices there has been a downward tendency. The closing prices are—Blaenavon Iron and Coal, 5 to 7; British Iron, 5½ to 6½; Rhymney Iron, 21 to 23; ditto, New, 5 to 6; Duston Iron Ore, ¼ to ¾; and Portland Iron, 2 to 2½.

The Gold Mining Share Market continues dull, and the only business done yesterday was in Great Nugget Vein, at ⅜. The closing price of Agua Fria was ⅛ to ⅜; Anglo-Californian, ⅛ to ¼; Carsons Creek, ⅜ to ¼; Colonial Gold, ⅜ to ⅝; Nouveau Monde, ⅛ to ¼; Waller, ¼ to ½; West Mariposa, ⅛ to ⅜. The following quotations are merely nominal—Lake Bathurst, ⅛; Australian Consols, ⅛; British Australian, ⅛; London and Virginia, par to ⅛ prem.; L'Aigle d'Or, ⅛.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been steady, and Crystal Palace securities have fully maintained the recent improvement, being freely dealt in during the week at 3⅛ to 3¼, at which price they changed hands yesterday. Australian Agricultural were a shade lower, being dealt in at 31½ to 32½, but Peel Rivers improved, being quoted yesterday at 2¾ to 3. Business was done yesterday in Berlin Water-Works at 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 55 to 55½; Royal Mail Steam, 61. The closing price of Netherlands Land was ¾ to 1¼; North British Australasian, ⅞ to 1⅛; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅛ to 1⅜; South Australian Land, 34½ to 35½; Van Diemen's Land, 11½ to 12½. Bank shares have been generally firm, and a large amount of business was done yesterday, shares changing hands in Australasia at 81¼; Chartered Bank of Asia, 4¼; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 21⅜ to 21⅝; ditto New, 5¼; London and County, 36⅞ to 37¼; London Joint-Stock, 27 to 28; London and Westminster, 40¼ to 40¾; South Australia, 39½; Union of Australia, 66 to 67 ex div. In other securities of this description the closing prices were—English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 3 to 2½ dis.; New South Wales, 34 to 36 ex div.; Oriental Bank Corporation, 37 to 39.

The Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company ballot, on the resolution that the directors be authorised, in conformity with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, to borrow a sum not exceeding 20,000l., by the issuing of debentures of five years, closed on Monday, when the scrutineers reported the numbers to be—for the resolution, 825 votes = 69,482 shares; against it, 10 votes = 470 shares: majority for the resolution, 815 votes = 69,012 shares.

At the Peel River Land and Mineral Company meeting, yesterday (Count De Strzelecki, C.B., in the chair), the financial statement of receipts and disbursements for the past year, which was very fully detailed, showed—Loans and cash balance, 62,614l.; estimated interest on loans to 31st Dec., 1855, 1200l.: making the total of capital 63,814l. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, an abstract of which has already appeared, wished to offer a few words in explanation thereof. As a trustee of their property, he could inform them that not more than 3200l. had been expended in surveying the country for gold, but the result had not been such as might have been expected. The agents of the company in the colony had done everything in their power to facilitate the prospects of the undertaking, and every assistance had been rendered by their superintendent. That portion of their property which had been leased to the Cordillera Company had realised in four months 344 ounces of gold; and they had received from Mr. King the very gratifying intelligence that he had concluded an agreement with some Americans to work a portion of their land, from which a profit would arise to the company of 20 per cent. Upon the whole, he thought they could come to no other conclusion than that, with regard to their mineral property, their prospects were rather cheering than otherwise. Their flocks and pasture land were in a very prosperous state, and he hoped soon to see them materially increase. The company were now in possession of a larger amount of assets than they had entrusted to the directors. Mr. De Salis was opposed to the company proceeding with mining operations; and was glad to find that the land had been let to others for that purpose. He strongly recommended the directors to proceed with vigour in their agricultural pursuits, which, he believed, would produce the most satisfactory results as soon as railway transit was effected. A remuneration to the directors of 500l. a year was proposed; but, after considerable discussion, the resolution was negatived, on the ground that the company had not yet commenced the payment of dividends.

The Royal Bank of Australia, it will be remembered, was wound up under Mr. Wrgghte, of Sambrooke-court, Basinghall-street, official manager. The attention of capitalists has been called to the sale of a portion of the company's extensive estates in Australia, which will be disposed of by public auction at Sydney and Melbourne, in May next. Amongst the lots to be submitted is the Gobolion, in the district of Bligh, New South Wales, 1600 acres (mostly enclosed); the Coolee, on the Macquarrie River, 30,000 acres; the Deniliquin, in the district of Murrambidjee, New South Wales, on the Edward River, 130 miles from Seymour, estimated area 700,000 acres; Nyang, in the same district, 100,000 acres; Westmeath, or Poon Boon, in the same district, 220,000 acres; Neimur, adjoining Nyang, in the same district, 120,000 acres; Strathmerton, on the River Murray, 160 miles from Melbourne, estimated to contain 192,000 acres. The freehold of Boyd Town, between Port Phillip and Sydney, will also be put up for sale. Amongst the improvements in the town is a lighthouse 76 ft. high (the finest building of the kind in New South Wales), a handsome Gothic church, and a splendid hotel.

The number of pumping-engines reported in *Browne's Cornish Engine Reporter* for the month of Dec. is 24. The average duty (being millions of pounds lifted 1 foot high by the consumption of 1 cwt. of coals) of 15 engines is 70·1 million pounds. The number of rotary whim-engines reported is 17. The average duty of 12 engines is 16·1 million pounds. The number of stamping engines reported is five. The average duty of three engines is 31·7 million pounds.

Mr. J. Nursey, the secretary and purser of the Britannia Mining Company, has been appointed to fill the same office in the Devon Tin Mining Company.

The Arthur and Edward and Mirey Stock Colliery Company have announced their annual general meeting, to be held on Monday, the 12th inst.

The Carnarvonshire Slate Company have convened a meeting for Wednesday next, for the purpose of receiving a report and statement of accounts from the directors, and to elect two directors in the room of those who retire by rotation.

HULL, Feb. 1.—Our correspondent (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) inform us that there have been one or two enquiries for mining shares, but transactions are still limited. Railway shares remain without important feature. If a strong administration takes office, we expect, without reference to politics, a change for the better in prices, for there is no lack of money for investment.

LEAD ORES.

Ticketings for about 100 tons of Newtonards Lead Ore.
Douglas, Isle of Man, January 30.

Enthoven and Sons (purchasers)	£13 3 0
John P. Eyton	11 15 6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	11 11 0
Walker, Parker, and Co.	11 1 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10 11 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10 10 0
John Bibby, Sons, and Co.	10 0 0

Sold on the 25th January.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Constance	24	£13 0 0	J. T. Treffry.
Eyam (Derbyshire)	22	—	—

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 26th January.

Mines.	Tons c. q. lb.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Great Hewas United	10 18 3 5	£ —	£679 4 8	—

COPPER ORES.

Sold at Mixon Great Consols on the 29th December, 1854, to Messrs. Keys and Son.

	Nett weight.	Prod.	Standard.	Return. charges.	Price.	Amount.
No. 1.	1 5 1	5½	£ —	£2 15 0	£5 0 0	£6 5 0
2.	3 14 3	12⅝	123 12 0	2 15 0	12 14 0	47 0 6
3.	29 10 2	10⅝	126 0 0	2 15 0	10 9 6	309 0 3

Carriage of ore .... 34t. 9c. 2q., at 5s. per ton = 8l. 12s. 6d.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 10, and sold at Swansea January 30, 1855.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	66	13¾	£14 9 0	Cobre	103	12⅝	£12 9 0
ditto	56	22	23 14 0	ditto	90	12⅜	12 10 6
ditto	54	21¾	23 11 0	ditto	80	12	12 6 6
ditto	48	22	23 4 0	ditto	72	12	12 6 6
ditto	59	22	23 0 0	ditto	63	21	22 5 6
ditto	57	22	23 1 0	ditto	62	21	22 9 0
ditto	45	22⅝	23 4 6	ditto	60	21¾	22 16 0
ditto	68	13⅝	14 15 0	ditto	20	14⅜	16 11 0
ditto	46	23⅝	24 8 6	Knockmahon	77	9⅝	9 16 6
ditto	16	17⅛	17 18 0	ditto	68	8⅝	9 2 0
ditto	96	13	13 12 6	German	74	1¼	0 8 0
ditto	91	13⅛	13 15 6	ditto	50	1	0 8 0
ditto	74	13⅜	13 16 0	ditto	2	3¼	3 0 0
ditto	58	13	13 17 0	ditto	1	4½	4 0 0
ditto	43	13⅛	13 17 0	South African	1	11¾	10 18 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre	1427	£24,553 18 6	German	127 £59 12 0
Knockmahon	145	1,375 6 6	South African	1 10 18 6

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Miners' Company	77	£ 756 10 6
Freeman and Co.	41	794 19 4
Grenfell and Sons	205	3465 13 0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	76	1740 1 0
Vivian and Sons	390	4172 9 8
Williams, Foster, and Co.	449	7499 8 6
Mines Royal Company	97	1227 9 4
English and Australian Copper Company	57	1313 17 0
British and Foreign Copper Company	48	1113 12 0
Mason and Elkington	73	1354 4 8
F. Bankart	187	2561 10 6
Total	1700	£25,999 15 6

NO SALE on the 20th February.

AVERAGES.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	8¼	£ 9 9 6	£132 18 6
Foreign	15 1-16	15 16 6	119 17 0
Sale	14¼	£15 6 0	£120 10 6

Totals—British, 145; Foreign, 1555 = 1700 tons (21-cwts.)

AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	7½	£7 8 6	£129 4 6
Foreign	17⅛	18 5 6	117 3 6
Sale	16¼	£17 0 0	£117 16 6

Totals—British, 166; Foreign, 1247 = 1413 tons (21-cwts.)

COPPER ORES.

Sampled January 17, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, February 1.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Wheal Basset	98	£5 4 6	East Pool	69	£4 5 6
ditto	86	5 16 0	ditto	51	6 19 0
ditto	77	4 11 6	ditto	47	4 2 0
ditto	71	4 2 6	ditto	40	9 4 6
ditto	68	6 9 6	ditto	45	14 6 6
ditto	62	3 5 0	South Wheal Frances	74	12 6 0
ditto	51	7 15 0	ditto	72	6 18 6
ditto	42	32 14 6	ditto	61	5 4 6
ditto	29	10 6 6	ditto	54	12 6 6
ditto	25	8 1 0	ditto	44	5 1 6
ditto	20	5 0 0	ditto	26	2 18 6
South Mine	27	5 4 6	North Pool	86	5 13 6
West Wheal Seton	84	8 15 6	ditto	66	4 2 0
ditto	74	7 8 6	ditto	40	4 19 0
ditto	60	2 13 6	ditto	28	2 16 6
ditto	51	2 8 6	ditto	25	5 5 0
ditto	50	2 9 6	ditto	22	2 0 6
ditto	40	6 16 0	Cundurrow	66	10 11 6
ditto	38	8 2 6	ditto	51	4 15 0
ditto	37	2 18 0	ditto	44	6 7 0
ditto	8	3 5 0	ditto	30	0 12 6
Wheal Seton	70	7 14 6	ditto	24	2 13 0
ditto	52	8 14 6	Pemb. and E. Crinnis	84	3 11 6
ditto	50	1 10 6	ditto	80	4 7 6
ditto	29	8 6 0	ditto	39	10 18 6
ditto	10	3 1 6	South Wheal Crofty	74	5 7 6
Pendarves	84	5 1 0	ditto	50	3 4 6
ditto	71	8 0 6	ditto	27	2 7 6
ditto	38	11 0 0	Wheal Uny	38	5 5 6
ditto	23	1 17 0	ditto	35	8 3 0
Tincroft	80	0 16 6	ditto	27	2 1 0
ditto	79	3 8 0	ditto	13	2 4 6
ditto	59	2 18 6	Camborne Vean	48	6 17 6
ditto	52	6 5 0	Stray Park	50	1 8 0
ditto	42	2 0 6	Wheal Francis	14	6 12 0
ditto	36	1 18 6	Dolcoath	39	4 12 0
ditto	33	1 18 6	ditto	37	3 14 6
ditto	22	8 14 0	ditto	24	1 4 0
East Pool	77	3 6 0	Wheal Agar	16	8 12 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Wheal Basset, South Mine	656	£5324 6 6	Condurrow	215	£1301 19 0
West Wheal Seton	440	2596 11 0	Pemb. & E. Crinnis	203	1076 7 6
Wheal Seton, Pendarves	427	2536 13 6	South Wh. Crofty	151	623 2 6
Tincroft	403	1241 9 0	Wheal Uny	113	569 19 6
East Pool	335	2185 4 0	Camborne Vean, Stray Park, Wheal Francis	112	492 8 0
South Wh. Frances	331	2692 8 6	Dolcoath	100	346 0 6
North Pool	267	1211 11 0	Wheal Agar	16	138 0 0

Average Standard .... £142 3 0 | Average Produce 6⅞
Average Price per ton £5 18 0
Quantity of Ore .... 3769 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 228 tons 10 cwts.
Amount of Money £22,116 0 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard .... £136 17 0.—Average Produce 6⅜
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 137l. 11s.—Produce 6⅜.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal Company	165	£1068 12 5
Vivian and Sons	514	2450 14 4
Freeman and Co.	231	1933 4 6
Grenfell and Sons	555	3359 19 5
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	254	1600 5 5
Williams, Foster, and Co.	691	3626 17 2
English and Australian Company	375	2082 13 9
Mason and Elkington	334	2098 18 2
F. Bankart	262	1907 0 3
Copper Miners' Company	388	1697 15 1
Total	3769	£22,116 0 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Buller 876—West Wheal Basset 618—Carn Brea 435—Par Consols 392—North Wheal Basset 343—Alfred Consols 270—United Mines 235—Halamanning and Croft Gothal 203—Great Wheal Alfred 150—Rosewarne United Mines 135—Wheal Charlotte 135—South Crenver 112—Levant 94—Wheal Carpenter 94—Botallack 80—Carvannall 78—Duke of Cornwall 75—Great South Tolgus 50—Richard's Wheal Friendship 45—West Wheal Providence 43—Camborne Consols 33—Wheal Trebarvah 29—Trenow Consols 26—Wheal Guskus 23—St. Ives Consols 22—Wheal Darlington 14—Wheal Unity Consols 13—Wheal Virgin 8—Wheal Lewis 5—Todd's Regulus 4.—Total, 4629 tons.

NO SALE on Thursday week, 15th February.

*** The Title Page and Index to the Twenty-Fourth Volume of the Mining Journal was published on the 13th instant, and any subscriber who may not have received a copy can obtain one on application at the office.

Notices to Correspondents.

*** Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COAL IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—SIR: One hears on all sides of the high price and scarcity of coal. In the Forest of Dean are unopened coal properties of the most valuable description, which only require the necessary capital to return most lucrative profits to the adventurers; and it is to me astonishing that such a certain and excellent field for investment should be overlooked, as it comparatively is. I live in the neighbourhood, and occasionally I have the gratification of reading your Journal; and I think that perhaps a hint from a plain man may be of some service to your readers.—"UP, AND AT IT!" *Forest of Dean, Jan.* 31.

"G. A." (Attercliffe, Sheffield).—Gun-cotton is not to be purchased, the patent having been acquired by Messrs. Hall, the gunpowder manufacturers of Dartford, who will not allow it to be manufactured. Our correspondent will find further information in a notice in the *Mining Journal* of 6th January last; and a comparison of this material with blasting powder, in the Number for 30th December, 1854.

MINING IN IRELAND.—SIR: I will thank any of your correspondents to inform me how the Connemara Mining Company are getting on at their silver-lead mine? A large specimen of silver-lead was said to have been raised, which makes me rather anxious to know. I was sent into Ireland to give reports of several mines, and this mine, near the village of Gort, was one; but I did not think it would do any company much good. I saw good specimens said to have come from different Irish mines into London, but when I got into Ireland nothing like them could be found. —THOMAS HALL, mineral agent: *Castleton, Jan.* 23.

ENGINE CHIMNEY.—SIR: I should also be glad, if any of your correspondents would have the goodness to inform me, through your Journal, what height a chimney would be required for a 15-horse power steam-engine, with a boiler 35 ft. long and 4 ft. circumference. I am putting an engine down for a winding-engine; the shaft will be about 60 fms.—THOMAS HALL: *Castleton, Jan.* 23.

"E. O."—Leeds Town Consols is a most promising mine, according to the agent's reports. The report published in our last Journal states that no further calls will be required when an efficient steam stamping-machine is erected.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.—SIR: In passing through this district, a short time since, my attention was called to the evident mismanagement of this adventure. Looking at the immense buildings and plant, I am led to believe that there must be some gentlemen of wealth connected with the concern; but although they are men of means, it appears pretty evident that they are unacquainted with mining operations; and it is surprising to me that no one who is a well-wisher for economical and judicious mining has not opened their eyes on the subject. I shall not at present enter into details, but would advise the committee of management to appoint some practical mine agent to survey and report on the concern; and I am confident the result will be advantageous to all concerned.—AN OLD MINER: *St. Austell, Jan.* 30.

"J. B. N." (Sydney).—We are unable to answer the question respecting the Rushon Collieries, but on application to their London and Great Western agent, Mr. Sewell, Paddington Station, he would probably obtain you all the information necessary.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD COMPANY.—SIR: In your Journal of the 20th January was a letter from Mr. Guedalla. He has no right to offer any observation on this matter, as he has not been in London to attend the meetings of the shareholders; and the merit of obtaining a return of the 6*s.* per share does not belong to him. It is due to the exertions of Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lindo, Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Raymond. What these gentlemen have done will open the eyes of the gold-seeking public more than all Mr. Guedalla's efforts. If the latter ever deserved a "testimonial," what do these men deserve? They have done more good for others than themselves; and if they consider Chancery proceedings necessary, I have no doubt they have very good reasons for taking them.—A REGISTERED SHAREHOLDER: *Feb.* 1.

"T. L." (Brighton).—The jobbers do not so much regard the intrinsic value of a mine as an investment, but look on it as a speculation, and make their bargains according to the price of the day; this is, however, in many instances fictitious, and is one of the many causes which has tended to throw mining into disrepute.

ALLIANCE CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—SIR: In December, 1852, a letter appeared in your Journal from one of the directors of this company, from which I quote the following:—"Already it (the Alliance Company) has an experienced agent in California; and from a circular now before me I learn that the directors have secured not only Baggs's patent crushing engines, but also a most complete amalgamating process, both of which will sail in a few days." Since the time this letter appeared, little or nothing has transpired respecting this company. Now, Sir, I should like to know what the company has done with the capital subscribed? What has become of the machinery which was to set sail in December, 1852? Who the experienced agent in question is? and what he is now doing? If any of your readers can enlighten me on these points, I shall feel obliged.—INQUIRER: *Jan.* 30.

"Miner" (Dolgelly).—The answering of the enquiry does not come within our province; our correspondent had better apply to the secretary, who, we feel assured, will afford every satisfactory information.

THE PRICE OF GUNPOWDER.—SIR: Can any of your correspondents inform me why it is that gunpowder is now sold to the Cornish mines at 54*s.* per ton; while nitre is at nearly the same price as when it was sold at 36*l.*? I shall also be glad to learn why the ton (as it is called) of gunpowder, is only 2000 lbs., instead of 2240 lbs.?—so that, in fact, when we pay nominally for 20 cwts., we receive but 17 cwts. 3 qrs. 14 lbs. Any information on these points will be very acceptable to—A MINE SHAREHOLDER: *Jan.* 29.

THE GOLD MINING SHAREHOLDERS' CHAMPION.—SIR: Is it true, as I have heard, that Mr. Guedalla has asked for, and been paid, 25*l.*, for his services to the shareholders of the Australian Freehold Gold Company in calling one meeting, and that he has not been seen since? Yet he claims the great credit of getting us part of our money back. I have no objection to pay those who serve me well, but the advertisement for subscriptions ought not to be inserted if Mr. Guedalla gets paid regularly for what he does. It appears to me that a man may make money by buying cheap shares, and then getting up a loud cry against directors, for the purpose of raising their value and selling his voice. "Give the devil his due" certainly, but who would also think of giving him a "testimonial?" I should like to know when he received the 25*l.* (if the rumour be true), and what he really did for the money.—A. H. H.: *Jan.* 30.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE QUESTION.—SIR: As it may appear, from my not noticing the letter of Mr. Dircks in your Journal of the 20th Jan., that I am deficient either in courtesy or courage, I hope you will make it known through your columns that, as I expect to have a long controversy with Mr. C. W. Williams, from whom Mr. Dircks derived all his knowledge of chemistry, I think it unnecessary to attend to two controversies, when one is enough.—G. W. MUIR: *Glasgow, Jan.* 30.

"J. C." (Galena, Illinois).—We should much like some information respecting mining progress in the locality.

A PRAYER GRANTED.—SIR: In the spring of the year 1826, when I fired several of my rifle percussion-shells and elongated expanding-shot in the square of Richmond Barracks, near Dublin, in presence of Sir George Murray, who was at that time commander of the forces in Ireland, his staff, and a numerous assemblage of the officers of the garrison drawn together by the occasion, he, after expressing his admiration of the invention, and its successful results, observed, "We ought to pray for another war, that we may have opportunities for blowing up ammunition wagons." Sir George Murray afterwards became Master General of the Ordnance, but whatever good intentions he might have meditated were chilled in the "cold shade" of office.—J. NORTON: *Queen's Hotel, Jan.* 29.

WELSH POTOSI.—"F. C." (Manchester).—Were it our duty to search out every defect in mine management, and compel its rectification, our occupation would neither be agreeable or satisfactory. But, as we do not exactly agree with our correspondent, he had better, if a shareholder, make the enquiries at the office, and satisfy himself of the correctness of his views.

MINING REPORTS—TRENOW CONSOLS.—SIR: Allow me to suggest to the public, through the medium of your extensively read Journal, that they be very cautious of whom they receive reports and opinions of mines. An instance came under my notice last Saturday of a gentleman (I think from London), a large holder of Trenow Consols shares, having a short time previously received such an unfounded report of that mine, from a certain party at Penzance, who recently was concerned in a mine law suit there, that he was induced to advertise his shares at a very low price. He, however, came down to the mine, and found the facts of the case completely the reverse of what was reported to him. He went away so self-pleased with all he saw and heard of and on the mine, that he expressed his determination not to sell at all. His opinion of his informant also greatly changed during his short visit—thus illustrating the old adage, "If you want to know what he is, follow him home."—VERITAS: *Hayle, Jan.* 30.

"A Victim" (Leeds).—The committee of investigation have not yet published any report. The funds at the bankers are overdrawn: 10,000*l.* was paid to Mr. Sargent for the lease. One of the agents of the company employed in California, instead of commencing operations, employed the capital entrusted to him in speculating in pigs for the San Francisco market, and by this it is stated realised a considerable profit. The principal, which was afterwards handed over to another *employé* of the association, was ultimately expended in law charges.

NORTH BASSET.—SIR: The agent's weekly reports from this mine seem to stand out in contrast to the majority of other reports, in being generally restricted to the richness of the rise, *stopes*, and winze in one part—the 52. It appears to me there ought also to be some weekly information, or advice, given as to the prospects or condition of the lode in other levels, shafts, &c.—J. W. C.: *Feb.* 1.

"Inquirer" (Oakham).—Buller and Basset United is situate parallel to and adjoining Wheal Basset and South Frances Mines, and is within a short distance of most of the best dividend mines standing to the south of the Carn Brea Hills. Full particulars of the property were given in our Journal of the 25th of November last. A general meeting of the shareholders is convened for the 15th instant, when, no doubt, the manager (Mr. Tredinnick) will give the shareholders every information required.

MR. GUEDALLA AND THE AUSTRALIAN CONSOLS.—SIR: Some considerable time back, Mr. Guedalla got a committee of investigation appointed, which, under his auspices or direction, reported that the lucky shareholders possessed an estate in Australia worth at least 200,000*l.*, and so much faith did I place in this report, and in Mr. Guedalla especially, that I purchased a considerable number more shares than I previously had held. Judge, then, of my astonishment, on reading in the *Mining Journal* some weeks since, a letter from Mr. Guedalla, leading a sort of conditional sanction to a proposition of giving the shareholders of the Australian Consols, and other companies, in exchange for their own shares, scrip in some proposed new company, to be formed for working some auriferous spot or other in Australia. I have no doubt, Sir, that Mr. Guedalla's committee were sincere in their belief that we had a property in Australia worth 200,000*l.*, but I should very much like to know the change of circumstances which has caused Mr. Guedalla to look with favour upon a scheme for relinquishing this splendid property, and joining some speculative company, to be formed for the purpose of gold mining. Singularly enough, too, the price has sunk from 17*s.* 6*d.* per share, which the shares rose to when Mr. Guedalla and his friends told us what a fine property we had got, to 2*s.* 6*d.* per share. I do not know Mr. Guedalla, except by sight; and, therefore, I do not know how to ask him a question, except through your columns. I have no doubt he believed in the truth of what he told us, and I do not question his motive or integrity in the least, but if he can furnish a poor victim, who added to his stock at the time named, any information he would confer a favour. If Mr. Guedalla still entertains the opinion he did of the Australian Consols, what a lucky fellow he must be, as in that case he is, of course, buying the shares up in thousands at their present market price—namely, 2*s.* 6*d.* per share.—E. W.: *London, Feb.* 1.

MR. WATSON'S REVIEW OF MINING.—SIR: Mr. Watson quite misunderstands the purport and intention of my letter, if he supposes I insinuated anything against the value of his Review, or his industry in compiling so much information; but I heard complaints from many parties residing at a distance, that the mines they had been receiving favourable reports from were not mentioned, and, therefore, had some mistrust as to whether all was right, seeing Mr. Watson's work professed to be a Review of the Mines of Devon and Cornwall. I am quite aware of the difficulty of which Mr. Watson complains, and if I were he, I should (like Mr. Cuell, in the case of the Phœnix), name the mine where information, such as his observations require, is refused. This would then come before the eye of the distant adventurer, when he could see the cause of his property being unnoticed. Mr. Watson is aware, of course, there are sometimes such questions and information asked as Cornish mine agents would have great difficulty to answer, even if they could spare the time. Not long since, a printed circular was sent to many mines, desiring certain forms to be filled up, stating the names of all the agents then, and who had been previously, employed, the number of lodes, productive and unproductive, the value of ores sold from each level, and the present value of the ends of such levels—in short, such details as would have employed a clerk and a captain two months' constant work to have compiled, for such mines as Dolcoath, Tincroft, Consols United, and the like. I hope the result of these letters may be the means of evoking replies in future for Mr. Watson's valuable undertaking; and that they who wish to see their mines noticed in the Review, will afford him every facility.—A CORNISH MINE AGENT: *Ashburton, Jan.* 30.

EYAM MINES (Derbyshire).—SIR: On looking over the Journal for 27th January, I find the return of lead ore sold during the quarter ending the 31st December, 1854, in the Eyam is stated as 40 tons, amount 615*l.* This, Sir, is inaccurate, as the ore sold in the months of October, November, and December, is in tons 172½, and the amount in cash 2658*l.* 15*s.* Will you please correct this in next Journal.—JOHN FORDHAM.

WELSH POTOSI MINING COMPANY.—We can only again regret that the communications of "Scrutator" should have been so written as to be precluded publication in our Journal. We should have very readily given insertion to any temperate strictures on the statements of accounts issued by the management of this undertaking; but the style of "Scrutator's" writing would not allow of our publishing his letters, however desirous we might have been to direct attention to the serious errors alluded to. Let him adopt a more gentle tone, and calmly explain his views respecting the mine and its management, when he will find the Journal open, as it ever has been, to the investigation and correction of defective or illusive statements.

GROSVENOR MINE (FLINTSHIRE).—SIR: Some time since, from prospectuses issued, I was induced to become a shareholder in this mine. A cost-book was opened at the office of Mr. T. P. Thomas, 75, Old Broad-street, and many hundreds of shares subscribed for working the property. But what has become of the mine, or the money, I am at a loss to know. Perhaps Mr. T. P. Thomas would give the required information to—A SHAREHOLDER: *London, Jan.* 31.

WHY HAS GOLD MINING IN WALES FAILED?—SIR: "Gold Itch," in your last Journal of valuable information, asks "Why gold mining in Wales has failed?" and that he has paid those regions a visit. His visit must have been a short one, or he would have found the cause without asking; but if he will come again, and walk from Dolgelly towards Barmouth, he will see by the third milestone the road from a mine *mended* by gold-bearing schistose slate of a soft nature, and barren hard quartz taken the greatest care of. I think this is one answer to the question, showing the knowledge of gold mining in Wales.—R. LEWIS: *Llanelltied, North Wales, Jan.* 31.

DHURODE MINE—NEW STAMPS.—SIR: Will you permit me to enquire, through the medium of your valuable Journal, the following particulars relative to "Walker's" patent stamps, lately erected at the Dhurode Mine? What quantity of ore is estimated to be returned monthly? The quantity stamped during the past month, and the price per ton? When a cargo may be expected? And, whether there is sufficient water-power to work more than four hours daily?—AN INQUIRER: *Jan.* 30.

SILVER VALLEY LEAD MINE.—SIR: In answer to "A. M." in your last Journal, I beg to say, Silver Valley was an error in copying the letter sent to your office; the word Valley having inadvertently been used instead of Brook, it should have been Silver Brook. Silver Valley is not in the Ashburton but the Callington district.—A CORNISH MINE AGENT: *Ashburton, Jan.* 30.

"A. B." (Madrid).—Those copper ores which contain large quantities of iron pyrites are not so much in favour as those which are of a better per centage, and not of so destructive a quality. All ores that would pay the cost of reduction, we presume, would be easily saleable at Swansea. The carbonates are used to flux the poorer ores. Nearly all the ores imported are richer than those raised in England.

MINING MANAGEMENT, AND LONDON DIRECTORS.—SIR: The excellent observations of your correspondent and Mr. Porter, in last week's Journal, are not only applicable to the Tamar Company, but also to nine-tenths of the London managers. The dummy directors are quite as bad as the managers, and ought to be brought to account. The Tamar shareholders have shown a good example: they took the bull by the horn; and not waste their time in the useless letters of complaints. It is a good beginning, and must lead to beneficial results.—G. G.: *City, Feb.* 2.

WELSH POTOSI COMPANY.—SIR: I have been informed that a dividend was declared at the last meeting, payable on and after Thursday, the 1st of February, and that the directors have actually signed the cheque for the amount. Will you inform me why the money is not at the office, for the shareholders to receive on application? Surely the directors, for the sake of their own characters, will enquire into this matter.—AN OLD SUBSCRIBER: *City, Feb.* 2.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 3, 1855.

The latest arrivals from Australia tend to show that much discontent, and a strong tendency to agitation, prevail in the several colonies. The system of licensing gold digging necessarily entails very heavy expense in the collection of the tax, as there must be commissioners, sub-commissioners, a large staff of clerks and collectors, together with a numerous police, all of which create an onerous local burthen. The practice of requiring a fixed license to search for gold is also found to operate unequally, as the most fortunate adventurer contributes from his earnings only as much to the exigencies of the colony, as the most luckless wight, whose efforts have been wholly unsuccessful and unprofitable. The enforcement of the license money is, under such circumstances, often a matter of great difficulty, and as attempts are constantly made to evade payment, breaches of the colonial laws are of frequent occurrence, and fines, penalties, and punishments necessarily follow. It may be, therefore, naturally inferred, that in such a mixed population as those remote countries possess, complaints of oppression are loud against those in authority, and it would seem that colonial governors, members of legislative councils, and other officials, are not altogether in very enviable positions, directed and controlled as they are by instructions from head-quarters in Downing-street. In this state of circumstances, it has been proposed to dispose by public auction of the gold districts, particularly those in which auriferous quartz rocks abound, with the view of relieving the Government of the obnoxious task of collecting the revenue, leaving to those who should become proprietors by purchase, the power of dealing with their properties as they should think fit.

A considerable rivalry has long existed between two classes of settlers—namely, the gold diggers and the squatters, and the announcement of this intention has excited amongst the former, who had been previously deeply discontented, the utmost indignation. They had long and loudly complained that the districts in which they had settled are now patrolled by a large armed police force both of horse and foot, who are empowered by the Government to visit their tents, and to demand whether the toiling author of the wealth which the colony enjoys is possessed of the license entitling him to search for that wealth. Oppressive and inquisitorial as that power is, the diggers would still appear to prefer it to the contemplated change, and they have publicly declared their determination never to submit to any regulations which will have the effect of converting the gold fields into private property, and themselves into dependent labourers—in other words, they are pledged never to consent to the introduction of the factory system at the diggings. They, therefore, loudly clamour for the cessation of the licensing system altogether, and insist that the trade in gold ought to be as free as the air which they breathe. They consider themselves, in effect, the founders of the gold colonies, or, at least, that those colonies owe their importance to them; and they maintain that the gold districts, which would have been otherwise barren wastes, with a public right of commonage to all, ought not, by the exercise of an obsolete and oppressive prerogative of the Crown, to be converted into sources of heavy taxation on the people. The existing agitation is, therefore, on their part, for the purpose of getting rid of the Crown license; they want a law which will facilitate the formation of companies of working miners, and the purchase of machinery by their own associated capital—a system which, contrasted with that proposed by the local Government, would, they assert, make all the difference between independent industry and slave labour. In defence of the position which they have assumed, the diggers assert that the authorities have been the aggressors—that they have been placed constitutionally on the defensive, and they seem to defy the alternative of force.

The squatters would, on the other hand, appear to be composed of those persons who have from time to time settled on the soil, and acquired title to land, either by original or confirmation grants from the Crown. They are naturally anxious for the acquisition of more property, and are not only favourable to, but are supposed to have suggested the Government plan—being, in effect, the old settlers opposed to the new and enterprising adventurers in search of gold. The Governor of Melbourne, Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, has, it appears, recently visited the diggings, and on that occasion he is stated to have given a promise to those engaged in them, that measures should be brought forward for the introduction of machinery; and he is now publicly accused of bad faith in proposing the auction system—without condescending to consult those engaged in the diggings as the fulfilment of his pledge. The members of the Colonial Government are squatters and capitalists, both being, in effect, synonymous; while neither the working farmers nor the working miners are directly represented in the Council or Colonial Legislature. Those, therefore, who have money to purchase, trusting to the apathy and ignorance of the diggers, encourage the Governor to persevere in his determination to sell by auction; while the leaders of the agitation seek to rouse them by the apprehension that the purchasers, whom they term their oppressors, will, when they shall become proprietors, speedily hand them over to the tender mercies of their overseers.

Great indignation was felt and expressed throughout that colony at the marked absence of all allusion to the gold diggings in the address of the Governor to the Legislative Assembly at the opening of the late session. Hopes had been held out, on the official visit, of a redress of the grievances of the diggers, and an amelioration of the military regime to which they had been subjected. Instead of a regard to—an invasion of their rights was, as they alleged, now contemplated, and on hearing of the intended sale, a meeting of the diggers took place, at which a deputation was selected to wait upon the Governor, and to remonstrate against the contemplated measure. The Governor, although in constant communication with the opposite party, has, it appears, refused to receive that deputation, and directed them, through his secretary, to forward to him their complaints in writing. The following is the correspondence, the publication of which has excited a great local sensation:—

Melbourne, Oct. 2.—SIR: At a meeting of 15,000 diggers, recently held at Maryborough, it was agreed to present a memorial to his Excellency, setting forth their grievances, and praying for redress. That memorial was entrusted to me, as chairman of the meeting, for presentation, and I am now in town with that view. I have, therefore, respectfully to request that you will acquaint his excellency with the fact, and appoint a day for receiving the deputation. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWIN GANNELL, Chairman of the Meeting.

Government Offices, Oct. 4.—SIR: I am desired by his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. In consequence of misconceptions having arisen as to the exact expressions used during conferences his Excellency has been compelled to lay down as a general rule that, whenever the subject admits of it, the memorialists should be requested to state their desires in writing. I am, accordingly, directed to request that you will be so good as to adopt this course; and on the receipt of your memorial, I shall lose no time in bringing it to his Excellency's notice. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

J. H. KAY, Private Secretary.

We can readily imagine that peculiar influences might have dictated such a course, particularly in a district so remote from the control of public opinion at home; but we can scarcely credit the motive which the diggers believe determined the Governor in refusing to meet the deputation, and which is boldly imputed by the colonial press. The difficulty of collecting together 15,000 individuals from a roving, unsettled, and widely-scattered population, must have been great; and it may be well conceived that no inducement short of a strong sense of grievous wrong, and an equally strong anticipation of justice, could have congregated them together. So numerous a body of British subjects would in any portion of her MAJESTY's dominions have been entitled publicly to state the grievances of which they complained, and even to lay their remonstrance in person at the foot of the Throne. This Governor, however, "dressed in a little brief authority," has, it is stated, concealed in the answer of his secretary his real motive, and has alleged, as a ground for declining to receive the deputation, that, as the QUEEN would not admit a delegated body to approach her in person, so neither should her representative. This effort of mock dignity is sought to be justified on the allegation, that at home the reception of deputations devolves either on the First Minister of the Crown, or on the Minister at the head of the particular department. This inflated official, who selects his secretary as his Prime Minister, ought, however, to remember that the LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND—a vastly more important vice-regal appointment—constantly receives and fully communicates with deputations—an example which may be pursued without any derogation of dignity by the representive of sovereignty in a new, remote, and disorganised colonial dependency. It may be safely predicted that absolute wisdom does not preside over the councils of this Governor; for we fearlessly assert that, in virtue of his being in that colony the responsible representative of the Crown, he is the very person who ought to receive and to communicate in person with deputations from those subjects of Great Britain who are committed to his care. While the Governor is thus indulging in a punctilious disregard of their rights and of his own duties, the agitation increases; and the Home Government ought not to forget that Great Britain before now lost the best of her American colonies, and converted them into a great and powerful rival State, from the supercilious demeanour of their Governors, and a contemptuous disregard at home of their complaints. The position of the colonies is becoming serious. The settlers in search of gold loudly complain of an unjust, unconstitutional, unequal, and inquisitorial tax. The Government are anxious to relieve themselves from an odious duty, and a heavy and expensive staff of collectors and police for its enforcement; while an arbitrary attempt to sell the gold-fields with that object is encouraged from interested motives by the capitalists. A wise, temperate, but firm administration is, under such circumstances, essential—which, while it would sooth discontent, remove just causes of complaint, and encourage industrious enterprise, would still check insubordination, enforce the laws, and deal out impartial justice to all classes.

Two very interesting papers were lately read before the Society of Arts—one "On the Smoke Nuisance, considered Morally, Historically, Scientifically, and Practically," by Mr. GEO. W. MUIR; and the other by Mr. WM. LONGMAID, "On Peat and other Vegetable Charcoal, and some of its Uses." At the former, Mr. WM. FAIRBAIRN, F.R.S., was in the chair; and the reading of Mr. MUIR's paper, which was a very lengthened one, embracing a variety of topics, led to an important discussion, in which the eminent gentleman who presided took a prominent part. In the course of his elaborate observations, Mr. MUIR arraigned in pointed terms the modern legislation for the prevention of the smoke nuisance, and referred to the very loose language of the Act 16 and 17 VICT. c. 128, the short title of which is "Smoke Nuisance Abatement Act, Metropolis." He very justly complained that, while it imposed upon the manufacturer the necessity of adopting "the best practical means" of consuming or preventing smoke, it left those means undefined, either by legislative, practical, or scientific authority; making the constables of the metropolitan police, who are thereby authorised, with or without assistance, to enter upon premises, to inspect the furnaces, and to enquire into the manner of carrying on the business therein, *a priori* the judges of the sufficiency of those means. There is, however, a proviso that all the smoke need not be burned, leading to the question how much will satisfy the inspecting constable, or the neighbourhood; and it may be safely inferred that a more limited construction will avail in the vicinity of Whitechapel than in that of Belgravia.

The subject has been so often and so fully discussed in the columns of this Journal, that we must confine ourselves to presenting to the public the result of the practical views and theory of Mr. MUIR. Newcastle coal is the coal principally used in the metropolis, and its constituent parts are about 85 of carbon, 5 of hydrogen, 7 of azote and oxygen, the remainder of the 100 parts being ashes, or incombustible matter. The smoke which affects the public is composed of the hydrogen, and such portions of carbon as are thrown off with it, and is generally the result of imperfect combustion, either from want of air, or from the cooling of the products of one part of the fuel by their passage through another part. The means, according to Mr. MUIR, by which the formation of smoke is to be prevented, or consumed when formed, are draught, and adequate dimensions of boiler—draught being necessary to produce heat, and boiler space being required to absorb it when produced. Mr. MUIR, who adopts the theory, disputed by many, that smoke is capable of being consumed, stated that, when smoke is burned, less steam is raised in a given time; and this he explained on the principle that the burning of smoke may, by decreasing the consumption of coal, lessen the heat of the furnace, and thereby reduce the quantity of water evaporated within that time. He differed from Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS, who had stated that it was impossible to consume smoke if it be once formed, his opinion being that the gas, vapours, smoke, or whatever else it may be called, which, whenever formed, and permitted to pass through the flues and chimney into the air, the constables of the metropolitan police would call smoke, may be consumed. Draught is necessary to consume smoke, because otherwise the heat of the furnace would not be high enough to ignite it, and it is also the main element in the economy of fuel. The paper then discussed the question of the admission of air, and the relative value of cold and heated air, an old subject of controversy, recently revived by the patentees of the new plans; and while expressing an opinion that it did not matter very much whether the air be or be not heated before admission into the furnace, and it being admitted that a larger aperture is required for the admission of the required quantity of heated air, yet when the aperture is of the requisite

e, something seemed to be gained, as the air receives heat which would erwise be wasted. Mr. MUIR attributed much to management, for kers are generally averse to fire thin, as thin firing involves frequent g, and that imposes trouble. If the layer of fresh coal be very thick 4 to 6 inches), the smoke will be very black, and continue long; but hin (not more than 2 inches), the fire will quickly pass through, the s being ignited as they arise from the fuel, and but little smoke will een. It is usual, when giving instructions to stokers, to recommend the fresh fuel be placed to the front, and the red shoved to the back; Mr. MUIR spoke with approval of the very converse of this plan, a le which he had lately seen at the silk-mills of Messrs. WALKER, of ford, invented by their manager, Mr. BURY. The red coal is there wn to the front, and the fresh thrown to the back: the flame from the t thus plays over the fresh fuel, the fire is also carried forward by the ght, and the whole mass soon ignited. An immense quantity is also wn on at once, the furnace being supplied but three times in the day. MUIR then reviewed the different systems which had been made the ects of patents: he had arrived at the conclusion that the smoke nuiance involved the consideration of *dimensions*, not *inventions*, and he ntained that the sooner this truth was recognised, and acted upon, the er would cities be freed from smoke, and the Government relieved the reproach of attempting by force what could be more speedily economically effected by instruction.

n the discussion which followed, the several patent plans were exned and defended, amongst others, by Mr. LEE STEVENS, who sus ed the advantages derived from his own apparatus, and by Mr. D. ARS, who explained the advantages derived from the mechanical apces of HAZELDINE and JUCKES. Mr. WOODCOCK, C.E., accepted a lenge by Mr. MUIR, to produce a furnace which would make less e than an ordinary kitchen chimney, undertaking to find a furnace h, during a month's work, would not emit from the shaft a tenth of that quantity. Mr. FAIRBAIRN, the chairman, in reviewing the ning of the paper, and the arguments in opposition to it, observed in his opinion, nothing could so effectually meet the requirements e case as ample room in the furnace, large boiler space, and slow comon. Whenever a fire required to be constantly fed, there was sure an increased expenditure of fuel, and a great quantity of smoke— d, combustion should be as slow as practised in Cornwall, where only feed their fires once an hour, and very little smoke was pro d. There they had the advantage of burning Welsh coal, with a plete supervision of their furnaces; and the same results may be ob d by the use of anthracite. In all cases, however, where there was e combustion, and limited boiler space, mechanical aids were required stroy the smoke. In locomotive engines, the steam ascending drew large quantity of atmospheric air through the fire, and caused most e combustion; and his conviction was, that if the nuisance com ed of could not be wholly put an end to, it might be to a consider extent mitigated. The evil had been to a great degree removed in hester; for although the number of engines at work had been doubled in the last 15 years, the quantity of smoke was not now more than at mmencement of that period, and this result had been produced by proceedings of the authorities against offenders. Mr. FAIRBAIRN dis altogether from the opinion of Mr. MUIR, that the Government ot justified in imposing fines on the manufacturers for causing smoke, believed that they would never get rid of the nuisance without stringent measures for its prevention. He was satisfied that every eer in the country would most willingly lend a helping hand to its ment, and thus purify the atmosphere of large towns, and improve lth of the community. He (Mr. FAIRBAIRN) would also encourage entors, for great merit was due to them for their improvements in mbustion of smoke, which clearly proved that active spirits were at to obviate a source of such general complaint.

The subject of peat and its products, particularly peat charcoal, is at t attracting much notice, and formed the subject of the second paper ch we have above referred. Mr. LONGMAID described charcoal pro from vegetable matter as carbon isolated from the constituents of with which it is always combined in organic substances. After ning the practical methods previously in use for its production by stated that modern science had provided a more perfect operation tructive distillation in retorts, whereby the volatile products are sed, and are of great practical utility. By the first of the former s, about 18 lbs. of charcoal are obtained from 100 lbs. of dry wood, is considered a fair yield; but the other products are mostly lost. second method, more tar and pitch are obtained from the same y of charcoal; but, by the more elaborate process of distillation, a, acetic acid, ammonia, and other matters are obtained, with about 5 lbs. of charcoal for every 100 lbs. of wood. There is yet a more process, for which Messrs. LONGMAID and SON have obtained letters which consists in steeping vegetable matter in dilute sulphuric acid, n drying the product at a low temperature, whereby from 40 lbs. s. of charcoal are obtained from every 100 lbs. of dry material subto the operation. The principle of this new mode of manufacturing l, at a cost of 3s. to 3s. 6d. for the sulphuric acid required for a charcoal, consists in the sulphuric acid having a greater affinity for ents of water than carbon; the latter is, therefore, isolated, and escription of vegetable matter to which this mode of treatment has plied has exhibited the same phenomena. Notwithstanding the posits of mineral fuel in England, which enables our manufacturers uce iron at a cost which bids defiance to all competition, this country dependent in some degree on foreign states, chiefly Sweden and for iron of superior quality, the chief cause of that superiority hat charcoal is the fuel employed for smelting the ore. The coke the British smelter contains a sensible amount of sulphur, chiefly bination with iron existing in the coal in the form of iron pyrites, n the other hand charcoal is absolutely free from sulphur. If y unforeseen circumstances our supplies of foreign iron should ur steel and cutlery manufacture, a branch of British industry of wide reputation, would be exposed to the danger of great derange The position and limited surface of England, with its dense and ng population, preclude the possibility of space being spared for th of timber. Attention has been, therefore, directed to the bog s offering an exhaustless mass of organic matter, ready to be con y the hand of science into charcoal of first-rate quality. The exog and mountain land in Ireland alone was said to exceed 3,000,000 nd to be in many localities of a depth of upwards of 30 feet, while ell known that peat charcoal, when employed for smelting iron and g edge tools, had produced articles of surpassing excellence. The nples when dried contained from 70 to 75 per cent. of carbon; ere mixed with earthy impurities, but some were found yielding ent. of fuel. The attention of the scientific world was now fully d to the importance of rendering this vast source of wealth avail t it was still strange that, while large quantities of coke were sent Tyne to the extremities of Great Britain and Ireland for work locomotives of the railways, many of the lines traverse vast tracts of producing a fuel equal, when manufactured, in value to coke, uch localities capable of being manufactured at a third of the cost. remarkable that ironstone is at this moment being raised in the te vicinity of deposits of peat, but in the absence of any econonbonising process to fit it for smelting iron, the ore has to be sent ng works, at a considerable charge for carriage. It was now pro at an effort should be made for a due appreciation of the vast mines h which abounds in the peat fields, and other unapplied and unated products of Ireland.

e discussion which followed, the value of peat charcoal, as well orising purposes, as also for those of agriculture as a manure, came nsideration. Mr. GWYNNE, to whose earnest exertions on this he readers of this Journal cannot be strangers, availed himself of ation of the Society to mention some important properties of char h from wood and peat, but especially in reference to the latter. purposes of sugar refining, peat charcoal, when carbonised ced to powder by certain processes, and mixed with phosphate, and carbonate of lime, sulphate of soda, other alkaline carbophate of alumina, barytes, or silicious sand, would be found equal to the animal charcoal at present used. It was also applicable anufacture of pigments and paints, to the refining of oils, to the and purification of water and of chemical preparations, and for decay and decomposition in animal and vegetable matter. It be applied to the manufacture of gunpowder, and when combined minous and other matter, it gave tenacity to and rendered cerounds capable of being moulded into ornamental articles. Every owever, dwindled into insignificance when compared to the three poses to which it could be beneficially applied—viz., gas, steam, hold purposes, and the greatest of all, the smelting of iron and other ores. Mr. SCOTT stated the result of his experience as to the application of powdered charcoal as a dressing for potatoes, and assured the meeting that while the disease of that root was most prevalent throughout the United Kingdom, his crop of potatoes in Cheshire, which had been dressed with charcoal, had been comparatively free. Some important statistics were also submitted, as to the extent to which the material could be procured and might be manufactured, with details as to the probable expense, but very general regret was felt and expressed that up to the present time the operations had not been of a remunerative character to those who had engaged in them.

The farce of *Bombastes Furioso* at the MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY is at length played—the criticism of the MINING JOURNAL on the plot and actors having chiefly led to its damnation; and on Monday the Committee of Enquiry, with its small tail of nominees, lawyers, and split votes, was consigned to the tomb of the Capulets, by 69,482 shares to 470—or, putting it more clearly, by a majority of all the shareholders to *two*: the directors and shareholders being put to the trouble and expense of a three days' ballot, to enable Mr. EDWARDS, a barrister of 14½ years' standing, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON to record their two dissentient votes. Mr. CHRISTOPHER RICHARDSON must be much indebted to Mr. EDWARDS for this opportunity of displaying his impotent malice. Mr. ISAAC seconded Mr. EDWARDS's amendment, but was too careful of his own property to vote for it. As to Mr. CASTLE, Mr. INCHBALD, and Mr. ALLENDER, their salutary fear of the MINING JOURNAL caused them to be silent.

This is a complete triumph for the MINING JOURNAL; and we consider that we have been the salvation of the Mariquita Company, for we have offered the only effectual resistance to this miserable clique. The directors were so desirous of courting publicity and enquiry, that instead of crushing the conspiracy in the bud, they allowed the so-called committee to sit by their sides at the head of the room, and bully them and the proprietors, meeting after meeting, till the proprietors were sickened of it. The CASTLE legion seemed never to have numbered more than 2000 shares, split up among lawyers, peevish orators, and the mechanics and workmen employed by them, and yet they had the audacity to tax the directors with splitting votes, and arrogated the control of the concern to themselves.

At the last meeting we had so aroused the independent shareholders, and cowed the committee, that only Mr. EDWARDS had the weakness—not courage—to address the meeting, telling the shareholders, of course, that every step was illegal; the meeting was illegal, the chairman was illegal, the directors were illegal, the purchases were illegal, the power of attorney was illegal, the proceedings were illegal, the debentures were illegal. Amid the derision of the legal gentlemen present, Mr. EDWARDS delivered himself, from a long brief in his hand, of a series of misquotations from the Deed of Settlement, from Acts of Parliament, and from the reports, in defiance of the chairman and the meeting. Even Mr. RICHARDSON held down his head in dismay; after this, the meeting proceeded to the ballot, with the result we have stated, and the directors will proceed to raise the required capital, in which they are sure of success.

The Committee of Enquiry in the Mariquita Company have not done the least good, and the probable mischief done to the concern cannot be much less than 20,000*l.*; and had it not been for our exertions, seconded by some few of the shareholders, the company might have been embroiled, or stopped on groundless pretences; for the Santa Ana now proves to be a good property, and so is the Purima. This, we hope, will be a lesson to shareholders, not to allow self-constituted committees of enquiry to be appointed, of men having no sufficient stake in a concern, and prompted only by personal malice, self-conceit, or intense longing for the loaves and fishes. The English and Australian Copper Company have run a similar risk with a like committee of enquiry, got up under the plea that the concern was in a declining condition, when it turns out, by the last advices, that it has resumed operations under the most promising circumstances. The same is the case with the Port Phillip Company.

One great loss the Mariquita Company has sustained is in the secession of one of the ablest members of the board. Although the main body of the directors condescended to be hooted by an organised gang of nominees, qualified for the nonce, Mr. GEORGE WARD did not choose to be so treated; and, notwithstanding a unanimous vote of re-call on the part of the shareholders, has altogether retired. This loss cannot be repaired, for Mr. WARD is not only a man of business, a man of large property, and of independent character, but he has a special experience, from nearly 40 years' residence in New Granada, a practical acquaintance with the affairs of the company, and administrative abilities of the highest class. This the Committee of Enquiry had good opportunity of appreciating. The market value of the shares may be restored, but there is nothing to compensate for the loss of such a man.

When South America was opened to the application of English capital in mining enterprise, the most extravagant expectations were entertained, and the most unfavourable results attended those companies which engaged in gold and silver mining on the west coast. The better-managed undertakings in Brazil, Mexico, and Columbia, have now for some years given solid dividends, but of the Pasco, and numerous other enterprises, scarcely the memory survives. Most people think that, as these disastrous schemes are defunct, English exertion on the Pacific shores has been altogether fruitless; but it has been otherwise, for in few countries has English energy produced such abiding results. What the companies failed to effect, through the misdirection of their resources, private enterprise has accomplished in Chili; and it is by means of our merchants and miners that copper mining has been extended, and placed on a sound basis. In some cases, by advances to native miners—in others, by personal management, the resources of the rich mineral districts have been developed, and the production of Chilian copper ores carried to such an extent, that they form a considerable item in the great market of Swansea, and the chief supply of the smaller markets of Baltimore, Hamburgh, and Liverpool. These operations lead to a large export trade in English materials and goods.

Besides the trade in rough ores, another important branch of our trade is in regulus and copper. This latter has been chiefly effected by means of the important establishments of the MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN. The managers of this company, profiting by experience, and carefully avoiding mining, or any hazardous operations, have steadily built up a solid and prosperous business in smelting. The progress of this undertaking has been very interesting, and its present condition is little known, because, being a well-paying concern, its stock is very closely held, and in the hands of a small body of proprietors, whose shares seldom change hands. It is, therefore, as little known in the market as among the public; and as the increasing demands of its business enable the proprietors to increase their holding, by taking to new shares from time to time, the market is a narrow one; and when shares are brought in on the death of a proprietor, or from some other cause, the ruling price is generally low. Another reason for this is the notion among the public that it is a mining company, although it has no other operations but the smelting-works in Chili, and its name is not even that of a mining company.

The chief establishment of the company is at Herradura, near Coquimbo, and is locally known as the Chilian Smelting Company, having a privilege from the Chilian Government for the production of copper. This is one of the best harbours on the coast, and was chosen by Capt. FITZROY for the repair and refitting of his surveying expedition. In 1848, it was selected by the chief superintendent of the Mexican and South American Company for its first establishment. Herradura Bay lies next to Coquimbo Bay, to the south, and at that time had for its population only two fishermen's families. It is now the seat of a small town, with an English population, larger than Port Coquimbo, though the mail steamer frequents the latter. Herradura has a large number of furnaces, and the requisite plant of a smelting establishment, for the production of copper. This establishment holds a high reputation in the country, as the one best constituted, and most ably conducted. Copper of great purity and high standard has been produced here, which has met with a ready sale in the English, French, Indian, and Chinese markets. Regular arrivals of shipping supply the works with fuel and materials, and carry to the various markets copper, regulus, and ores of high standard. The port is provided with good accommodation, and the works have every requisite for the extensive business carried on. The staff and body of workmen are well chosen, and Divine worship, a school, library, medical attendance, and occasional lectures, are provided for the men and their families. A screw-steamer, belonging to the company, collects ores on the coast, sailing with the trade wind one way, and steaming the other.

Subordinate to Herradura is Tongoy, and some establishments for the collection and purchase of ore. Tongoy (on a bay of that name) is the port of the great mining district of Tameja, and the works were begun in 1851. Copper and regulus are produced at Tongoy.

In consequence of the great success of Herradura, a second considerable establishment was formed at Caldera, in the Bay of Copiapo, in 1852, so as to take advantage of the great production of ores in that district. This is, like the others, situated on the seashore, but has, further, the great convenience of access by railway to the mines, so as to be independent of drought, and of the irregularities of mule carriage, in the supply of ores. A branch of the Copiapo Railway runs into the works. At Caldera, copper smelting has been successfully carried out, but it has the further advantage of having a privilege for silver reduction. The district of Copiapo is remarkable for the production of rich silver ores of a class which cannot be satisfactorily treated by the natives; and the Mexican and South American Company, after opening a trade in the silver ores of Chili, were induced to engage in this new branch of business for their reduction, in the commencement of which they have been fully successful, and the reports are of a most promising character. A very profitable branch of business at Caldera is in working up the "relaves," or re-washings, of silver ores.

After the old class of silver ores had been worked out, the miners came upon what are called "metales frios"—a class of silver ores which defied their rude resources and rule-of-thumb processes, and silver mining very much declined; but, in consequence of the measures of the chief superintendent of the Mexican and South American Company, it is again becoming a great source of national wealth. Rude enough is the process of mining in many parts of Chili, and a Cornishman would look on with surprise. There is one large district where the copper ore is knocked to pieces with large stones, and then roughly washed, and reduced to a produce of about 30 per cent. Material resources are small, too, where for many leagues there is not a blade of grass on the burning sand, and the only available vegetation for fuel is the prickly cactus.

It is this Caldera establishment which is looked upon by many competent authorities as likely to exceed even Herradura in importance and profitableness, and the company will apply a large amount of new capital to its development. In each of these establishments, a large sum is disbursed in the purchase of ores, in their reduction to metal, and in the freight and expenses of conveyance to England, and a large amount of capital is required. The company being a scrip company, the shares, which are of small amount, are transferable by delivery to bearer, and constitute an available security, while each certificate carries coupons, which are presented for the dividends.

The management of the company is likewise peculiar; for, as the shareholders have no liability or responsibility, the whole transactions are in the name of four directors, under whose personal management and responsibility the whole transactions, which are of large yearly amount, are carried out, and by whom the establishments have been effectively organised. The success has been very great, and the dividends have increased from 10s. a year, in 1852, to 7s. 6d. half-yearly, the rate now regularly paid, with the expectation of increase. The dividend is equivalent to more than 10 per cent. on some of the shares.

The yearly productions of copper, chiefly from Herradura, as the other establishments are not fully developed, has been as follows:—in 1849, 354 tons: in 1850, 1204 tons; in 1851, 1195 tons; in 1852, 1194 tons; and in 1853, 1840 tons. The returns for 1854 cannot be received for some months.

WHEAL ZION has again been threatened with disruption; but the attempts made to disturb the equanimity of the management, and the invidious course pursued by the commander-in-chief of the Bath adventurers towards the captain of the mine, have proved abortive, and seem rather to have had the effect of strengthening the confidence of shareholders in the undertaking than otherwise. In another column will be found a report of the meeting, held on Saturday last; and it may probably be urged that we have devoted more space to the enquiry than the proceedings merit, or the position of the company demands. We admit that, *prima facie*, it does appear so; but upon a more comprehensive view of the subject, it will be seen that this is not a mere dispute arising from the petty jealousies of parties struggling for office. The puerility of such contentions has no claim to our consideration; and but for the fact of a higher principle being involved in the enquiry—a principle which affects an intelligent and highly meritorious class of the mining community—our notice of the meeting would have been exceedingly circumscribed. The pursuits of a mining captain, be it remembered, are of an arduous and responsible character, and his position as the head of the staff entitles him to respect; but if his reputation is to be subjected to the aspersions of any factious adventurer who, from private pique, may think fit to assail him, it is impossible to conceive the amount of injury which may be inflicted, or where it may end. We can hardly believe it possible that the leader of the Bath adventurers was authorised to write private letters to certain shareholders, reflecting upon the character of an honest, industrious, and experienced man, and against whom, as was abundantly proved at the meeting, there was not the slightest ground for complaint, but, on the contrary, that Capt. BRAY possesses all the essential qualifications of a mining captain, notwithstanding the opinion of his assailant, that competency is to be estimated by refinement of manners, and industry and integrity by the extent of a man's education.

We repeat, that it is solely in justice to Captain BRAY and Mr. SIMS, and in deference to the intelligent class to which they belong, that we have given the subject our attention, and not on account of any interest that our readers can possibly feel in the pitiful disputes which have arisen between a certain portion of the London adventurers and the murmuring citizens of Bath.

The Government of Trinidad offer a remuneration of 2500*l.*, guaranteed on local charges on property in San Fernando, to any person who, by an Artesian well or other means, shall bring to the surface a sufficiency of fresh and wholesome water for the supply of that locality.

ANTHRACITE AS A MARINE STEAM FUEL.—As the question relative to the abatement of the smoke nuisance at the present moment very naturally occupies much public attention, every information connected with the various fuels for steam-boiler purposes is of considerable importance. Among these anthracite coal is beginning to meet with more favour than it formerly did—its use having been almost exclusively confined to the neighbourhood of the deposit; but whatever advantages may pertain to its use, its combustion is attended with peculiar difficulties, particularly when employed for the purposes of steam navigation. One is that when depending on natural draft in smooth calm weather, or light favourable winds, the supply of air is diminished, and the production of steam reduced. To remedy this evil, blowers are employed, which have generally been placed below in the fire-rooms—the nozzles conducting the air under each furnace-door, forcing the air through the fire-bars. This forced blast is attended with much inconvenience, requires great power to drive, it causes rapid destruction of the furnaces from the intense local heat, with a great waste of fuel and expense of reconstruction. In addition to which it is necessary to raise the boilers high enough to get the air channels under the floor—in itself a serious evil. These objections against the force blast cannot hold with respect to exhaust fans; while the current is equally effective in supporting combustion. A plan, which has been tried with success on board a steamer in America, appears simple, and worthy consideration. It consists of a rotary fan affixed to the chimney-shaft, 4-ft. diameter, 2 ft. wide, with passages 4 ft. square; it is driven at the rate of 500 revolutions per minute, by a vertical non-condensing engine, 8-in. cylinder, 12-in. stroke—the fly-wheel of the engine making one revolution to five of the fan. The whole space occupied by fan, engine, belting, &c., is 8 ft. square, and the whole protected by a house, similar in appearance to a pilot house. It is stated to have been in use since January, 1854, and to have been entirely successful. As the number of revolutions of the fan is limited, the evaporative power of the boilers is not increased in head winds; but its effect in smooth weather is to supply the deficiency of draft. No increased economical efficiency of the boilers is claimed, but simply improved evaporative power.

DISCOVERY OF A SILVER-LEAD MINE IN FRANCE.—A French engineer, who has recently made some examination of the abandoned mines in Alsace, has discovered works of an ancient silver-lead mine, situated at the bottom of the little valley of Steinbach, near Cerney. There are several galleries in it, of considerable length, and which, it is stated, can be cleared at a small expense.

FRENCH RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—In consequence of the amount of heavy traffic on the Northern Railway for some months past, it is in contemplation to have locomotives of immense power put on the line, capable of carrying from 500 to 600 tons. These gigantic engines would be placed on 12 wheels, in order to divide the weight more equally. It is also intended, should the plan of introducing these powerful locomotives be carried out, to employ, in future, rails of 42 kilog. whenever any part of the line requires renewal in that time.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

FEB. 1.—It is unnecessary to observe that the ministerial crisis, and other important events of the week, have not improved our commercial and manufacturing position, or tended in any way to restore that confidence so indispensably necessary to our improvement. The recent failures, and really unfounded rumours of others, the news from America, and all but total suspension of the Australian trade, were sufficiently calculated to retard our progress; but the upset of the Government, and its consequent uncertainties, have certainly increased our doubts and difficulties, and necessarily reduces a trade report to very limited dimensions. As for speculation, it is well nigh out of the question; at all events, there is no great evil to be apprehended from our speculation at present, for I believe, unless for actual wants, there are few, if any, orders being issued for either the raw material or manufactured goods.

In the Iron Trade, the retrograde movement is still observable. The make of pig-iron is gradually being reduced, and the stocks on hand are represented as not being large. Some of the masters complain of the present rate of wages, and are anxious to effect a reduction; but there are difficulties attending it which few are willing to encounter, nor is it desirable wages should be reduced at present, if it can be avoided. The men throughout the district are by no means well employed—indeed, it is probable that an accurate return of the time books would not give them, on the whole, throughout the district, more than half-time, and that is certainly a great reduction upon their income, without benefitting the employers. I am sorry to find, by the parochial returns from Wolverhampton, and other places, that the applications for relief are daily increasing, notwithstanding the drain by the recruiting serjeants—indeed, the demand at Wolverhampton has rendered it necessary to give increased out-door relief, in order to make room in the workhouse for those whose more pressing necessities require in-door shelter. As yet there has not been any definite understanding come to between the masters, relative to the extent to which they ought to reduce the make, nor is it probable any further attempt at united co-operation in that direction will be made at present; and, to some extent, the same indecision exists as to prices. The large houses are still firm in their demand, and will not sell under 9*l.* for bars, whilst necessitous holders are effecting sales at much lower figures. The trade is altogether in an unsatisfactory state, but certainly by no means in so unfavourable a condition as I have often known it, and from which it has often quickly recovered itself. The quantity now made is still very great, and a few years ago would be considered as coming under the head of excessive production. There are some good contracts for rails yet unexecuted, and the demand for Government work still continues, but all comes infinitely short of our increased powers of production, and requirements of the district.

The Coal Trade is brisk, and must continue active so long as the present intensely cold weather prevails. At the Cannock Chase, the yield continues very great, and the mines promise an almost unlimited supply.

With respect to the general manufacturing trade of this town, there is very little favourable to report. The demand for hardward is very limited, and nearly all kinds of goods may be obtained at lower rates. There are some branches here exceedingly depressed, amongst which may be mentioned the pearl button making. Many of the hands employed in this trade are in great distress, and daily applying for admission into the workhouse. There is also deep distress amongst the out-door labourers, who are now thrown out of work by the frost; and the guardians of the poor have been obliged to relax, as far as possible, the rigour of the Poor Law, and give temporary out-door aid.

Messrs. W. Church and Samuel A. Goddard, of this town, have specified their patent for improvements in ordnance, through Mr. Shaw. The improved cannon, or ordnance, is constructed as follows:—Near the breach end of the cannon a chamber is situated, in which chamber a wedge slides; this wedge is composed of two plates, jointed together by means of a pin in one plate, engaging in a slot in the other. The compound wedge is raised or depressed by means of a lever attached to the lower end of the same; the upper part of the compound wedge has a hole through it, which hole, when the wedge is depressed by the lever, coincides with the bore in the gun, and the charge may now be introduced at the breech end; by then raising the wedge, the bore of the gun is closed by the lower part of the wedge pressing against the shoulder of the bore of the gun. A pin, or cotter, is introduced, and the wedge held securely in its place. The gun now is ready for discharging. Around the bore of the gun, adjoining the chamber in which the compound wedge slides, an annular collar is situated, which collar enters a conical recess in the gun. The use of the annular collar is to prevent the escape of gaseous matter during the discharge of the gun, the reaction on the front edge of the collar causing the back edge of the same to bear against the wedge. That part of the face of the wedge which bears against the annular collar when the gun is discharged, is made of a moveable plate, which slides in a dovetail in the wedge. When the face of this plate is worn or corroded, the plate may be removed, and a new one substituted.

IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 2.—The "disordered" state of political affairs has considerably agitated the commercial atmosphere this week, and until another Cabinet is patched up, and the intentions of the new Ministry are known in reference to the war, mercantile affairs will remain in a state of uncertainty.

The Iron Trade is in a queer state, and what with the prostration of Australian and American commerce, and the frequent failures, said to have resulted from the over-stocking of these markets, there is something gloomy for the future. The ironmasters' meetings, in Staffordshire, are this quarter a mere blank, as regards the prices which regulate business at many houses. The style of business adopted at many establishments has been—"Get so much if you can; if you cannot, take less." We also ought to state, that although there are many causes of depression, there are some faint indications of hope. The difficulties, disasters, and general stagnation, which were prognosticated by some "metal prophets," have not come to pass. The greater part of the orders which were either withheld or countermanded, to await the result of the quarterly meetings, have now been given out; and these, with orders which have accumulated subsequently, are now affording employment for our mills and forges. There has been no alteration of any moment in the pig-iron trade; the absolute necessity, on the part of manufacturers, to purchase pigs, and the reduction which has taken place in the make, have kept up prices. Should this state of things continue, there need be no fear of low-priced pig-iron. A matter of much doubt and difficulty, and which has given rise to some discussion, is, whether it is expedient or advisable, upon the return of periods of inactivity like the present, so great a reduction as 40s. should be made at one time. There are many highly respectable houses which now refuse to sell at a greater reduction than 20. per ton; and this, to their credit, has prevented that rapid downfall of prices which seemed at one time inevitable. The want of perfect unanimity at the late quarterly meetings is a subject of regret, because it greatly damages the objects which they are intended to promote; and the mutual interests and confidence of the trade are impaired thereby. Notwithstanding the present unsatisfactory position of the iron trade, we are glad to observe that no attempt has yet been made, to our knowledge, to reduce the wages of the men, though it is argued, with some reason, that it is not possible to pay the same rate of wages now with bar-iron, and other descriptions of work in proportion, 3*l.* per ton less than it was some time ago. The advices from North America are more favourable than they were. There is a good demand for plates for ship-building, and the establishments engaged in the manufacture of railway ironwork are doing a good trade.

The extreme severity of the weather has given an impetus to the coal trade, but not to such an extent as to interfere with prices. The increased production to which we have so often adverted, has produced the effect of steadying prices. There are large stocks on the pit banks, and in several large collieries the men are only partially employed.

The Steel Trade is depressed, from the absence of American and Australian demand; and little is doing in the hardware and cutlery trades.

There is nothing new to report of any interest from the Derbyshire Lead Mines.

The manufacturing trades generally are dull and inactive, and the operatives are making short time.

Mining and railway shares, and all public stocks, have been influenced by the ministerial crisis; and where business has been done to any extent, it has been on terms more advantageous to the purchaser than the seller.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

FEB. 1.—The remarks which have been made during the past fortnight on the subject of the modo in which business is done in the "Room," has, I am glad to find, in some measure had effect in rendering principals somewhat more cautious. Business has been done at the turn of 1-16th, and so quoted in the daily papers; and the question of altering the time of meeting has been slightly agitated. Unfortunately, any change would militate against what may be considered "vested interests," and interfere with arrangements made. However, time will tell; and having played my part, I retire from the scene.

I know not whether you have a report from the Kenmare Mines this week; however, I give you the results of the information I have gleaned. In the first place, the new body of adventurers have availed themselves of one of those advantages which at all times attend having capital at command; and, instead of burning turf for their engine, as was previously done in the absence of cash, coals, or credit, they have just now secured a cargo at 15s. 6d. per ton, delivered in the port, the vessel having brought them out as ballast, to take in some 100 or 120 tons of lead ore from the Lansdowne Mines, which, from the time it has been lying at surface, must be well blanched—or, at least, this heavy weather is well calculated to give it such an appearance. The price for coal is, I am given to understand, quoted at 40s.; in this case, it is a nice little bargain. Several pares of men are breaking ore at Kenmare, which is in course of dressing for market. At Trinity Mines, report says that "a valuable deposit of grey copper ore has been discovered, which is being quarried open from surface."

It is only due to your correspondent, "S. C.," to make the *amende honorable*, and confess that the omission of South Cork in my list of Irish mines was a *lapsus scribendi* (*bog* Latin); however, I will endeavour to do that company, as well as the Carbery West, to which he refers, full justice. I have, for my own satisfaction, gone through the file of the Journal for the past four months, and I will give you the results; but your correspondent, and others, must clearly understand that I am not to be entrapped, on any future occasion, by bringing these or other concerns under particular notice.

I will begin with Carbery West. This company was formed with 30,000 shares, 10s. paid, or 15,000*l.* capital; but, forsooth, when the accounts came to be presented, it was found that the deposit had been paid on only 8330 shares, while no less than 8125 shares had been handed over to the concoctors, as purchase money, making together 16,455 shares, and thus leaving 13,545 shares unappropriated, the only capital raised being 4115*l.*, instead of 15,000*l.*, and the balance now in hand having dwindled down to 32*l.* Is not this a scheme—a "job," which should be looked into, and the fact ascertained to whom did the 8125 shares, as purchase money, go? And were the directors warranted in declaring a company formed when little more than one-fourth of the shares had been allotted and paid upon, while they lavished the funds placed in their hands, which, from the above figures, I fairly assume as 4115*l.*, less the balance in hand? At the meeting of shareholders, held in October last, Mr. St. Pierre Foley (who received 304*l.* 7s., or about 7 per cent. on the capital raised, for his services as inspecting engineer) gave a florid report, and moreover, stated that the lode in the Carbery West Mine was 4 feet wide, with grey and purple copper ore, and green carbonate—indeed, it was the same as the lode or lodes of the South Cork Mine, which latter we find, some six weeks afterwards, sold the produce of eight months, being 43 tons, and the gross amount 194*l.*—27 tons having yielded $4\frac{5}{8}$ produce, or 3*l.* 12s. per ton; the expenditure during the like period being 824*l.* 7s. 1d. It would appear that both the consulting engineer and the practical or resident agent, Capt. Treweeke, who now figure away as agents of the South Cork, were formerly employed at the Carbery West. This may in some measure explain matters to the uninitiated. It appears that the Irish Consols Mining Company, who are on their last legs, have made an offer of 500*l.* for the sett, stock and *block*, but not including the directors or consulting engineer. Such offer was, however, rejected, as the South Cork have a little inkling that way, and, if I mistake not, thought 300*l.* about the figure. Carbery West is, however, "knacked." One watchman is employed, the office is closed, and a committee of four have the custody of the funds, 32*l.*, and all the papers, deeds, and documents of the company. Thus much for Carbery West; and now, then, to South Cork, which your correspondent so sadly complains that I should have omitted from the list of mines existing, and having sold ores. How it came to be omitted is somewhat strange; for I thought I had carefully gone through your list. It is evident, however, that it had escaped my attention. This mine is professedly divided into 20,000 shares of 1*l.* each, with a capital paid up of 20,000*l.*, and having a balance in hand, at their last meeting, of 1986*l.* 6s. 8d. Your correspondent not only calls me to account for having omitted that mine from the list, but states that it has sold ores. So it has been admitted in the preceding remarks, the amount being 194*l.*, during eight months ending September, the sale having taken place on the 14th of November; and, moreover, we were then told (Nov.) that there were at that time 30 tons ready for shipment, but which have not yet appeared in the ticketing paper. Now, as the last sale was 43 tons, at 4*l.* 10s. per ton, I add 30 tons at the same price, and we have 328*l.* 10s., from which deduct 73*l.* for carriage, freight, and other charges; while, with an expenditure of upwards of 100*l.* per month, we can well imagine that the ore cost full 300 per cent. beyond its produce. The balance of 1986*l.* 6s. 8d. at the last meeting looked well; but, as the directors have determined on having a Cornish engine, they may depend upon it, at their next half-yearly meeting, they will have but little balance to apply to the purchase of other setts. As to the full and effective working of the property they already have acquired, your correspondent refers me to the reports received from the mine. Now, I do not find a single report for the past four months until the 20th and 27th Jan. My remarks were written on the 18th, consequently I was not prepared for the novelty. I must, however, in bare justice, refer to the reports: that of Capt. Treweeke, dated the 11th Jan., with P.S. of the 13th also, only appeared on the 20th Jan.—and hence, as before observed, could have received no notice in your Journal of that date. Let us see what is the sum and substance of the learned captain's report. We are told "a great improvement has taken place in the lode" (query, date of last report), the latest and only information before me being the report of Capt. Treweeke, at the meeting of adventurers, held on the 18th November, from which it appears they had not taken the main lode, but which they expected to do in a week; several strings through the country, varying from 1 to 4 inches, had been intersected, containing, as a matter of course, "quartz, carbonate of lime, carbonate of copper, with casual rich specimens of yellow and grey copper ore:" this, surely, is a lithographed phrase or sentence. However, to the report of the 11th and 13th of January. We find from the former, as at all times, "a great improvement" has taken place, "with excellent stones of purple copper ore, mixed with beautiful quartz, mica (no tin), and other vein substances. On the 13th we find that the lode is more than 4 feet wide, shows copper throughout, very good copper brought to surface, and "the worth of the mine is now proved beyond the possibility of doubt." I will not doubt this, it may or it may not be so; but I do doubt the ability or competency of Capt. Treweeke to give such an opinion. The next report I get is dated the 22d, in which he states "the lode has been gradually improving in value. At present, I may truly say that we have a most beautiful and promising lode in the driving, and there is every prospect of its soon becoming remunerative." But, I say, let the adventurers look well to the management, at the mine and in London,—they have had ample caution from your correspondent.

Although the Kenmare Mining Company may be said to be defunct, in one sense, so far as their operations on this side of the channel is concerned, yet the gentlemen of the long robe, it would appear, are likely to benefit from English capital. There can be no doubt but that we can boast of forensic eloquence, and that contracts are as binding on this side the Channel as in Moorgate-street. An application was made to the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 27th Jan., in the case Randall *v.* the Kenmare Mining Company, to declare a summons and plaint, served on Captain Wasley, as agent of the company, might be deemed a sufficient service in an action pending for breach of contract, but Judge Crampton decided that the service must be on the company at their office. If the shareholders were to act wisely, they would call in all their accounts, more especially the lawyer's, which I fancy will be an ingenious and well-conceived document, convene a special meeting, see what is the deficit, pay their relative proportions, and bid farewell to their late board of (mis) management.

In speaking of Kenmare, my attention has been directed to an advertisement of a meeting of the Coosheen Mine, to be held at the same offices, in Moorgate-street, where the same secretary, and, for ought I know, the same directors, are to be found. This mine ought now to have had a fair trial, and the results should prove that the directors were justified in giving so large a sum (7000*l.* or 8000*l.* I think, from which, however, I believe there was a slight drawback, never yet explained) for the property. It is not that the mine has to complain of want of funds, or fair play; for, in the first instance, 20,000*l.* was raised. Next of all, the mine has been subjected to the examination of Captain Eddy, whose report has, as I remember, never been laid before the shareholders, Captain Skimmings, with others, and, moreover, having the supervision of a paid local director, who was, if I mistake not, one of the concoctors of the scheme. The company have, I think, only sold two cargoes of ore, the first sale being 29 tons, produce $13\frac{3}{8}$, at 14*l.* 8s. per ton, realising 410*l.* 7s., and 16 tons, produce $27\frac{1}{4}$, at 30*l.* 19s. per ton, and money 495*l.* 4s.; while that sold on the 16th Jan. was 35 tons, produce $7\frac{1}{2}$, and 20 tons, produce $16\frac{1}{2}$, making 54 tons, with an average of 11*l.* 5s. 6d. per ton, yielding 609*l.* 6s., making in all 99 tons, averaging 15*l.* 6s. per ton, or gross amount, 1514*l.* 17s., since the formation of the company. What has been their expenditure, and what the balance in hand, we may, perchance, be told at the forthcoming meeting. All I can say is, that the accounts cannot be too clear and open, if the directors expect any confidence to be reposed in them.

Consols for money on Friday, the 26th Jan., which were quoted 90$\frac{3}{4}$, have since ranged from $91\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, without any variation for account, although prices for the latter were quoted on the 26th $90\frac{3}{4}$ 91; the closing price today is the same as for money. New 3 per Cent., $90\frac{3}{4}$ 91, leave off at 90$\frac{3}{4}$ 91. Bank stock slightly advanced from 219 to 220. City securities, nil. Some half dozen bargains have been done in miscellaneous. National Bank, 27; Royal Bank, $19\frac{3}{4}$; British and Irish Steam, $31\frac{3}{4}$, ex div.; City of Dublin Steam, 67; Grand Canal, 39; National Insurance, 27; Patriotic Insurance, $7\frac{1}{4}$. Mining Company of Ireland, business done each day, the price being steady, $16\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$, ex div. Wicklow Copper have again dropped to 39, and, from the appearance of the market, without some cheering news, I cannot but expect a further depression. Dublin and Belfast Junction Railway (50*l.* paid) have been done at $2\frac{3}{4}$ dis.; Dublin and Drogheda (75*l.* paid), $58\frac{3}{4}$; Dublin and Wicklow (8*l.* 10s. paid) slightly better, 6; Great Southern and Western (50*l.* paid), 46; Midland Great Western (50*l.* paid), $47\frac{3}{4}$; Waterford and Limerick (50*l.* paid), 24*l.*, having advanced 30 per cent. during the last week—*Sic transit mundi.*

NEW METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Amongst the numerous railways which have been constructed, or proposed, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of London, and its densely populated suburbs, perhaps there is no one that will be, or would have been so important in public results, or suggestive improvements, as the "Metropolitan" line, for which the company obtained an Act last session—a line which, starting from the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, will pass under the New-road, to King's Cross, and thence proceed by the way of the New Prison, in Clerkenwell, pass close to Smithfield, and terminate at the General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand. If any proof were wanting in support of the view we take of the great benefit this railway will prove, even to the existing railway traffic of the lines whose termini are on the north side of the Thames, it would be found in the fact that the directors of the company comprise amongst them four members of the Great Western Board, two of the London and North-Western, one from the Great Northern, and one from the Eastern Counties boards.

We mention this, because the Metropolitan Railway will afford accommodation not only to the enormous local passenger traffic, as we shall presently show, of the north side of London, but connect the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and the Great Northern lines, and there can be no doubt, ultimately, the Eastern Counties also. One great public advantage of the line will be the virtual extension of the Great Western Railway to the heart of the City, from which the Paddington terminus is at a most inconvenient distance, while the "outlying" character of that terminus is at the same time seriously detrimental to the interests of the company itself.

We repeat, this line will be a boon both to the public and the Great Western shareholders, inasmuch as it will enable the Great Western authorities to bring the Forest of Dean coal into the neighbourhood of Smithfield, and keep down the price of the article by wholesome competition. Nor will it be of small advantage to the London and North-Western Company, for by it the Manchester houses will be able to bring their goods within a few minutes' walk of the large wholesale dealers in the City; and if we may speak of the service it will render to the press and the whole of the newspaper-reading public of the north, we think that not the least of the benefits conferred by this railway will be found in the great saving of time to be effected in forwarding the morning papers from the station at the Post Office, whence they will reach the Great Northern in four or five minutes, the London and North-Western in seven or eight, and the Great-Western in fifteen minutes.

The local traffic on this line must be immense, as it will intersect the following great channels of passenger communication—namely, the New-road, at the corner of Edgeware-road; Baker-street, so as to take in the populous district of St. John's-wood; Albany-street, to the north of which there is a dense population; the corner of Tottenham Court-road, past which the traffic of Hampstead, Kentish Town, and Highgate flows; King's Cross, where the tens of thousands inhabiting Somers Town, and the Caledonian-road district, will find accommodation.

Looking at the high respectability of the parties promoting the concern, and the enormous sources of traffic which the line will "tap," there can be no reason to doubt that the works will be most efficiently constructed, that the public accommodation will be amply provided for, and that an exceedingly remunerative dividend upon the outlay must be secured.

The Traffic Returns of Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 27, amounted to 307,645*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 306,449*l.*, showing an increase of 1196*l.* The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 130,013*l.*, and for the corresponding week of 1854 to 138,541*l.*, showing a decrease of 8528*l.*

The decrease on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 1619*l.*; on the Great Nothern to 1335*l.*; on the Great Western to 453*l.*; on the London and North-Western to 3968*l.*; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast to 796*l.*; on the London and Blackwall to 27*l.*; and on the South-Eastern to 1352*l.*: total, 9550*l.*; but from this must be deducted the increase of 1022*l.* on the London and South-Western, leaving the decrease as above, 8528*l.*

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 177,632*l.*, and for the corresponding period of 1854 to 167,908*l.*, showing an increase of 9724*l.*, but from this must be deducted the decrease on the metropolitan lines, showing the increase to be only 1196*l.*; as compared with the corresponding week of 1854.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in February is 1,762,83[illegible] in February last year, 1,304,736*l.*; and in Feb. 1853, 656,146*l.* The total calls for the first two months of 1855 are 4,007,657*l.*, against 2,887,426*l.* in the corresponding months of the last year, and 1,897,906*l.* in 1853. The chief calls are for India[illegible]

A SUGGESTION FOR THE NEW WAR DEPARTMENT.—We trust that amongst other benefits to be anticipated from a more vigorous War Ministry, the adoption in the various branches of our naval and military service of Colt's revolving pistol and rifle will be one of the first. We are aware that some of these weapons have already been doled out to the navy, and that a few have been ordered for the army, which ought to have been supplied with them before the doomed expedition started to the Crimea; but what we want is to have at least our artillery and cavalry drilled and exercised in the use of revolving arms in this country, and sent out familiarised to their use, as they ought to be. There is no weapon yet known like Colt's. It carries twice the distance that any other revolver can attain. It may be left in water, if properly loaded, days and weeks, and then fired off, of which there is authentic and accidental proof; and for mechanical ingenuity and contrivance it is unequalled, whilst it can be manufactured with a celerity and dispatch which leaves Birmingham far behind. Enough has been cost already by the neglect of this [illegible] It is difficult to repair the *laches* of the coalition, but much may be still done to [illegible] country with the advantages presented to her grasp: 160,000 revolvers should be immediately ordered, both from the London manufactory and America, and no time should be lost in instructing our troops in the use of a weapon which, in the course of a few years, will become universal throughout the whole fighting world.

CONTRACT FOR WAR STORES.—Messrs. Downie and Co., of North Woodside Works, Glasgow, have contracted with Government to supply 2000 tons of stores, consisting of guns and mortars of all calibres, shot, and shells. On Tuesday last, they commenced with a huge mortar, to throw 13-inch shells, the quantity of fluid metal employed being 5 tons, but the piece, when bored and finished, will probably not exceed 3 tons. The operation was rapidly and easily performed; and the casting was perfect. Mr. John Downie, the principal, has patented a new description of cannon, constructed of wrought and cast-iron combined, which is said to possess great advantages and economy in the production of heavy ordnance.

MINING ADVENTURES IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—In the year 1846 thirty-seven Cornish and Devon dividend mines were in existence, but only twenty-seven paid that year. These, however, upon an outlay of 304,653*l.*, yielded in dividends the sum of 159,838*l.*, averaging 52½ per cent. upon the capital embarked. At that period the aggregate market value of these companies amounted to 1,401,218*l.*, therefore the average interest paid upon the current value was 11 4-10ths per cent. These mines, in December, 1854, commanded a market value of 1,127,740*l.*, and yielded in dividends for the past year 155,793*l.*, which is equal to 13 8-10ths per cent. upon the current value, and 51 1-10th per cent. upon the outlay. This shows a depreciation in price during the nine years of 19½ per cent., whilst the falling off in profits is only 2½ per cent. These mines have averaged for the nine years ending December, 1854, 11 1-5th per cent. interest upon the present market value.

Of these thirty-seven mines two only are situate in Devonshire—viz., Devon Great Consols and Wheal Friendship. The former, upon an outlay of 1024*l.*, has yielded profits during the nine years of 368,640*l.*, or 40,960*l.* annually. The market price was 500,000*l.* in 1846, and 400,000*l.* in 1854; it has, therefore, depreciated 20 per cent. in current value, and yielded 8 per cent. interest for the whole period. The profits for the year ending Dec., 1854, amounted to 57,344*l.*, which, upon the present price of the property, is 14 per cent. interest: this company had divided profits previously to the year 1846, amounting to 55,296*l.*

Wheal Friendship sold for 15,000*l.* in 1846, and also sells for the same money in 1854, having experienced very little fluctuation in price over the nine years. The profits for the period in question amount to 23,908*l.*, or 2656*l.* 8s. 10d. annually, thus showing an average interest of 17 7-10ths per cent. For the year ending Dec., 1854, it paid only 1024*l.*, against 5220*l.* in 1846. This mine must, to a very great extent, have become exhausted, having been worked for a long period under the management of the Messrs. Taylor, and given the shareholders 304,064*l.* dividends upon a subscribed capital of 16,384*l.*

The remaining thirty-five mines are all situate in Cornwall, and of the twenty-five which paid dividends in 1846, Chyprase, Trenow Consols, Wheal Brewer, and Callington are suspended. The first-named was a swindle of the most aggravated character, and will ever reflect upon the town of Truro for engendering it. Trenow Consols is again set to work, under favourable prospects of success: it was prematurely abandoned by the old company, and shamefully neglected whilst at work. Wheal Brewer gave its last dividend in 1846, having yielded about 10,000*l.* profits, the sett is small, and has become exhausted. Callington called up nearly 40,000*l.*, and gave profits only of 7000*l.*—1000*l.* previously to 1846, 3000*l.* in that year, and 3000*l.* in 1847, since which a large portion of the capital referred to has been fruitlessly expended. East Crofty and East Rose have both been re-organised, the former divided into two mines—viz., North Crofty and South Crofty. It has given no profits since the year 1849, but it had previously divided 78,960*l.* upon an outlay of 11,750*l.* East Wheal Rose is a lead mine, but it has paid no dividends since the year 1852; and additional capital has lately been introduced into the concern, and, under Captain Evans, every endeavour made to resuscitate the property. The profits divided under the management of Messrs. Mitchell and Middleton amounted to 287,360*l.*, upon an outlay of 6400*l.* Stray Park, Carn Brea, North Roskear, Tincroft, Trethellan, and Treviskey and Barrier, have fallen off in their profits, but Basset, Botallack, South Caradon, South Frances, and West Providence have considerably increased, both in returns, profits, and prospects—nay, with the exception of the latter, they may be classed with the gems of the present day. For the year ending Dec., 1854—

Basset, upon an outlay of	£ 2,624	divided	£34,560
Botallack ditto	18,250	ditto	11,100
South Caradon ditto	640	ditto	13,312
South Frances ditto	9,303	ditto	7,440
West Providence ditto	5,120	ditto	3,328

West Caradon, Wheal Margaret, and Trelawny, have maintained their positions, whilst the residue has been subject to the fluctuations specified in the above synopsis.

Since the year 1846, to December, 1854, 53 additional mines have paid dividends, 17 thereof should not be classed however as dividend companies, as, although they have sold ores, they have made no legitimate profits:—Wheal Franco, Wheal Sisters, Wheal Vyvyan, Great Polgooth, Wellington, Lewis, Penzance Consols, Calstock United, Gonamena, Great Onslow, St. Aubyn and Grylls, West Darlington, West Treasury, East Margaret, Great Crinnis, Tywarnhaile, Kenneggy; consequently, we have only 36 remaining, which we can class as dividend companies, and nine of those can scarcely be so denominated—Treleigh Consols, Comfort, Perran St. George, Wheal Golden, Wheal Bal, Friendly, Herodsfoot, Drake Walls, Marke Valley. The 27 still remaining are 15 copper, 7 tin, and 5 lead mines, and present the following statistics:—The 15 copper mines being thus situated—Bedford United (in Devonshire), Phœnix (Caradon district, Cornwall), Tremayne (Gwinear district, ditto), Arthur (Calstock district, ditto), Hingston Down Consols (Calstock ditto, ditto); and nine of the remaining ten—Buller, Condurrow, North Pool, North Basset, South Tolgus, West Basset, West Damsel, Wheal Clifford, and West Seton, are situate in the district stretching from Gwennap to Camborne, traversed throughout the whole distance by a range of granite hills; whilst Alfred Consols is near Hayle, adjoining the Great Wheal Alfred, which, upon a small outlay, returned upwards of 3,000,000*l.* worth of copper ore, yielding profits of about 380,000*l.*:—

Mines.	Outlay.	Profits.	Market value.
Buller	£ 1,280	£157,760	£153,600
Condurrow	5,120	12,544	28,160
North Pool	4,500	61,540	20,000
North Basset	nil.	16,500	120,000
South Tolgus	4,096	17,408	20,000
West Basset	9,000	9,000	200,000
West Damsel	2,650	1,536	35,840
West Seton	15,400	3,000	40,000
Wheal Clifford	—	928	57,500
Total	£42,046	£280,126	£675,100
Alfred Consols	13,269	65,280	90,000
Tremayne	9,856	11,392	4,000
Arthur	11,052	4,298	36,840
Hingston Down Consols	—	—	—
Phœnix	6,000	33,000	100,000
Total	£82,223	£394,096	£905,940
Bedford United	9,333	27,700	38,000
Total	£91,556	£421,796	£943,940

Six Cornish and Devonshire tin mines:—

Mines.	Outlay.	Profits.	Value.
Spearne Consols	£ 1,280	£ 8,076	£ 2,000
Lovel	14,190	12,000	21,500
Reeth	5,820	8,500	5,000
Polberro	15,000	8,488	12,000
Trumpet Consols	9,500	6,000	16,000
Trelyon	6,578	1,001	15,000
Total	£52,368	£44,065	£71,500
Six Hill	6,818	1,168	3,000
Total	£59,186	£46,133	£74,500

Four Cornish and one Devon lead mines:—

Mines.	Outlay.	Profits.	Value.
South Tamar	£11,925	£ 22,500	£ 63,000
Mary Ann	2,688	14,720	17,408
Trehane	1,536	12,608	10,000
Trewetha	14,336	2,062	14,436
Total	£30,485	£ 52,490	£104,844
Exmouth and Adams	24,139	5,264	45,000
Total	£54,624	£ 57,754	£149,844

ADDENDA—CORNWALL.

	Outlay.	Profits.	Value.
Fourteen copper mines	£82,223	£394,096	£905,940
Six tin mines	52,368	44,965	71,500
Four lead mines	30,485	52,490	104,844
Total	£165,076	£491,551	£1,082,284

DEVONSHIRE.

	Outlay.	Profits.	Value.
One copper mine	£ 9,333	£ 27,700	£ 38,000
One tin mine	6,818	1,168	3,000
One lead mine	24,139	5,264	45,000
Total	£40,290	£34,132	£86,000

From the above statistics, it will be apparent that twenty-four Cornish mines, upon an outlay of 165,076*l.*, have yielded profits amounting to 491,551*l.* during the past eight years, and that they command now a market value of 1,082,284*l.* One district alone produced, upon an outlay of 42,046*l.*, 280,126*l.* profit, and a market value of 675,100*l.*, or about one-half the entire profit, and over 62 per cent. in market value of the whole prizes in Cornish mining for the past eight years. The discoveries in both tin and lead mines are very unimportant throughout the whole period; whilst Devonshire has not paid back even the outlay upon the dividend mines themselves, and the nominal market value is only double the amount expended.

We now pass to the dividend mines of Cornwall and Devon for the year ending the 30th Dec. 1854. The district stretching from Gwennap to Camborne numbers sixteen mines, which paid in dividends for the year 133,041*l.*, upon an outlay of 170,114*l.* The market value of these mines amount to 1,040,280*l.*, and the profits divided previously to the 30th of December, 1853, to 1,813,143*l.*

Mines.	Outlay.	1854.	Profits. Previous to 1854.	Market price.
Basset	£ 2,624	£34,560	£126,720	£153,600
Carn Brea	15,000	4,000	225,500	70,000
Dolcoath	46,137	537	156,302	14,000
East Pool	3,104	640	29,824	12,800
Seton	21,186	4,504	49,599	50,000
South Frances	9,303	7,440	38,094	64,480
Tresavean	3,120	480	477,414	20,000
Treviskey and Barrier	15,600	720	37,200	4,800
United Mines	16,000	800	470,000	50,000
North Pool	4,500	5,200	56,250	20,000
Buller	1,280	53,760	104,600	153,600
Condurrow	5,120	2,304	10,240	28,160
North Basset	nil.	4,500	12,000	120,000
West Basset	9,000	9,000	—	200,000
West Damsel	2,650	1,536	—	35,840
West Seton	15,400	3,000	—	43,000
Total	£170,114	£133,041	£1,813,143	£1,040,280

Sundry copper mines in Cornwall:—

Botallack	£18,250	£11,100	£ 67,030	£ 80,000
Levant	400	960	186,080	16,000
South Caradon	640	13,313	77,310	100,000
West Caradon	5,120	6,912	61,760	50,000
Tremayne	9,856	384	11,008	4,000
Alfred Consols	13,209	16,896	48,384	90,000
Phœnix	6,000	10,000	23,000	100,000
Arthur	11,052	8,684	614	36,840
Hingston Down	19,125	4,050	—	80,000
Total	£83,712	£67,298	£455,206	£556,840

Of the above nine copper mines, Botallack and Levant are situate in the parish of St. Just, which, with its tin mines, is the second district in importance in Cornwall. Wheal Tremayne and Alfred Consols may be classed in another district; the first has, from time to time, been much misrepresented and puffed up in the London market, whilst the latter is the only really valuable mine in this formerly rich and productive locality. Wheal Arthur and Hingston Down are in the Calstock district, whilst West and South Caradon, and the Phœnix Mines, are the only profitable companies in the Caradon district.

Sundry Cornish lead mines:—

Mines.	Outlay.	1854.	Dividends. Previous to 1854.	Market value.
Trelawny	£ 4,615	£ 3,640	£21,580	£16,384
Trehane	1,280	3,072	8,936	10,000
Mary Ann	2,688	1,024	13,696	17,408
Herodsfoot	8,704	384	2,304	6,000
South Tamar	11,925	10,125	12,375	63,000
Trewetha	14,336	1,638	1,024	14,436
Total	£43,548	£19,883	£59,915	£127,228

Sundry Cornish tin mines:—

Balleswidden United	£18,270	£ 406	£25,742	£10,000
Great Work	11,900	1,785	19,754	17,850
Margaret	8,848	2,016	24,080	11,200
Owles	5,600	3,400	9,852	32,000
Providence Mines	11,550	1,540	10,386	12,880
St. Ives Consols	7,520	752	83,472	15,000
West Providence	5,120	3,328	24,921	20,000
Lovel	14,190	2,580	10,320	21,500
Polberro	15,000	2,525	5,963	12,000
Trumpet Consols	9,500	1,500	4,500	16,000
Trelyon	6,578	572	429	15,000
Total	£114,076	£20,404	£219,419	£183,430

Sundry Devonshire mines:—

COPPER—Devon Great Consols	£ 1,024	£57,344	£366,592	£400,000
" Wheal Friendship	16,384	1,024	303,040	15,000
" Bedford United	9,333	5,400	22,300	38,000
Total	£26,741	£63,768	£691,932	£453,000
LEAD—Exmouth and Adams	24,139	2,580	2,675	45,000
Total	£50,880	£66,357	£694,607	£498,000

The four dividend mines of Devonshire show well in their statistics, viz.:

Profits, 1854	£ 66,357
Profits previous to 1854	694,607
Market value	498,000
Total	£1,258,964
Outlay	50,840
Profits	£1,208,124

It is to be regretted, however, that no profitable mine has been discovered in this county since Bedford United, in the year 1848, until Exmouth and Adams, in 1852, which has only as yet paid back 28 per cent. of the capital embarked.

The six lead mines of Cornwall may be classed into two districts—viz., that of Tamar and Menheniot. The only one in the first that paid for the year 1854 was the South Tamar, which gave a profit of 10,125*l.*, upon an outlay of 11,925*l.*, and sells for 63,000*l.* The only other lead mine approaching this in importance is the Lisburne Mine, in Wales, which, upon an outlay of 7500*l.*, yielded 10,000*l.* in profits, and this may be said to be the only truly valuable mine in Cardiganshire, notwithstanding the immense capital embarked during the past 10 years, under promises of more than usual success. The other district—viz., Menheniot—yielded dividends of 9758*l.*, upon an outlay of 31,623*l.*, and command a market value of 64,228*l.* The value of all the lead mines in Cornwall is not equal to Basset, Buller, or West Basset Mines, and they sell considerably above their intrinsic value, especially in the Trelawny or Menheniot district.

The tin mines of Cornwall number eleven, yielding dividends. None of them give much profit, nor do they sell at much premium in the market; in fact, the returns for 1854 average only 17½ per cent. upon the capital embarked, and 11 1-10th per cent. upon the current value of the shares; whilst either Buller or Basset far exceeded the whole, both in dividends and market value.

Tywarnhayle, Great Crinnis, Kenneggy, and East Margaret gave dividends; the first from sale of materials and winding-up the company, and the latter three from capital, instead of legitimate profits.

It is to me a source of much regret that the public run headlong into wild and reckless speculation in Cornish and Devon mines, entailing upon themselves both loss and dissatisfaction, and irreparable injury to *bona fide* and legitimate mining enterprise, when a little only of that caution and prudence used by men of business in the ordinary affairs of life would effectually prevent the sad results we so frequently encounter. With the bright results before us, which are detailed above, why should we continue to mine in districts barren of mineral wealth, having neither analogy, indications, nor merit in their favour—when so many promising progressive mines are selling far beneath their value—and whilst the rubbish so generally dealt in command, in numerous cases, immense premiums?

With regard to progressive mines, and such as fortunes are often realised from at comparatively small outlay, and from which the prizes of the coming five years will spring, I name the following with every confidence of success:—

Leeds Town Consols	Carnyorth
West Stray Park	Rosewarne United
Boscean	East Caradon
Paul's Down	South Condurrow
Wheal Grenville	Wheal Harriett
Great Tolgus	Buller and Basset United
Bolenowe	West Carvannal and West Penstruthal
East Buller	Boiling Well
Treluswack	Carvannel
Camborne Consols	South Carn Brea
North Frances	

The following possess also the elements essential to success:—

East Carn Brea	Tryphena
East Basset	Forest Hill
Clijah and Wentworth	West Sharp Tor
West Frances	

Whilst the undermentioned setts unworked are ten thousand times more worthy the investment of capital than nine-tenths of the rubbish issued at large premiums to the public by the vendors from Devonshire and the eastern part of Cornwall—"schemes, not mines"—in many cases embodying the seeds of dissolution at their earliest creation:—

Wheal Hender	West Tolgus
Vyvyan Consols	West Dolcoath
Trevool	Tolcarne
Copper Hill	Penstruthal
Great Drym Consols	Ting Tang

The prizes average four a year; and, for 1854, we have certainly had a full average in West Basset, West Seton, Hingston Down Consols, and West Damsel.

In a work which I am about to publish, I am naturally anxious to have the statistics correct; and, with a view of affording the public accurate information, I shall esteem it an especial favour if the pursers and managers of mines will kindly inform me of any errors in the above synopsis.

R. TREDINNICK,
General Manager and Inspector of Mines, Broker, and Share Dealer.

4, Austinfriars, London, Jan. 31.

*** We have been compelled to postpone the Tabular Statement of Dividends of Profits declared by Cornish and Devonshire Copper, Lead, and Tin Mines, during the last Nine Years, with other useful particulars. The Table will appear in our next Journal.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF PATENTS SEALED.

J. Seguin: Motive-power.—G. Peacock: Propellers.—F. G. C. Dehaynin: Purification of hydrogen gas.—G. W. Muir: Warming and ventilating.—R. McCall: Iron and steel.—W. and J. Hay: Motive-power engines.—W. T. Henley: Steam-boilers.—W. C. Fuller: India-rubber springs.—H. Bessemer: Iron and steel.—J. Gedge: Metallic-flooring.—E. Hall: Gunpowder.—W. Hunt: Iron.—F. V. Guyard: Electro-telegraphic communications.—W. Barningham: Connecting rails of railways.—W. H. Nevill: Reverberatory furnaces.—J. C. Pearce: Iron.—J. E. Outridge: Transmitting motive-power.—J. P. Lark: Consumption of smoke.—E. Haynes: Smoke-consuming furnace.—J. Yeoman: Self-feeding furnaces.—J. Saunders: Axles and shafting.—R. J. Mar'yon: Steam-engines.—A. Quertinier: Glass furnaces.—A. Colles: Sawing-marble.—J. Webster: Motive-power.—J. Higgins and T. S. Whitworth: Moulding for casting shot, sheels, &c.—E. Hall: Wire-ribbon.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS, AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

H. Wickens, Tokenhouse-yard—Improvements in the means of giving signals on railways, and for other purposes.

R. Johnson, Manchester—Coating and insulating wire.

S. Frankham, Greenland-place—Improved means of consuming smoke and economising fuel in furnaces.

J. Kershaw, Brixton—Manufacture of wrought-iron railway wheels.

A. B. Baron Von Rathen, Wells-street—Bakers and confectioners' ovens, and in furnaces or fire-places connected therewith, parts of which improvements are applicable also to other ovens, furnaces, and stoves.

W. Reid, University-street—Manufacture of galvanic batteries.

W. Johnson, Lincoln's Inn-fields—Improvements in furnaces, and in the consumption or prevention of smoke.

F. C. Calvert, Manchester—Improvements in the treatment of heating, puddling, and refinery iron slags or cinders.

NEW DOUBLE GUN.—A double gun, for firing chain-shot, was discovered as far back as 1828, and at that time communicated to the Lord High Admiral, afterwards King William IV., from whom Mr. Mather, of South Shields, the inventor, holds a letter of thanks, for having made the communication to the Admiralty without fee or reward. It was tried not only with model guns, which are still in existence, but practised frequently on the sea-shore near Shields with 12 lb. carronades. The principle was fully developed to the military authorities, and was afterwards explained to one of the institutions in London. In Mr. Mather's invention it was unnecessary to have a double gun cast; but two guns of the same calibre were taken and placed at any distance (3 ft. generally) from, and parallel to, each other. The touch-holes externally being rendered slightly conical, an iron tube of ½ in. bore, and closed at each end with a perforated nipple to fit into each touch-hole, was extended from the touch-hole of one gun to that of the other. In the communicating tube, exactly in the centre, was a slit about 1½ in. long, and ½ in. wide, into which, in each charge, less than 1 drachm of gunpowder was poured, when a piece of external tube was turned round over this slit, having in it a touch-hole. The two guns being previously loaded with a shot in each, the chain extending from one to the other, the touch-hole in the tube was fired, and the two guns immediately discharged their contents simultaneously. This is the simple process, already well-known to well-informed military men. The great difficulty is in the tenacity of the chains; whenever that can be overcome, one of the most terrible weapons of modern times will have been perfected. The firing of the two pieces, we believe, is done by the condensation of the air in the tube, as in a German syringe for lighting fungus matches.

HALSEY'S CRUSHER AND AMALGAMATOR.—From the forward state of the castings, it is fully anticipated that this machine will be ready to operate on ores for gold by the 15th inst. In the mean time, parties wishing to forward ore for experimenting on, can do so by directing it to Essex-wharf, Essex-street, Strand, where room and power have been hired for putting the machine in operation.

IMPROVED METHOD OF SUPPLYING WATER TO LOCOMOTIVES.—Mr. M'Donald, of Virginia, United States, has patented a novel plan for supplying water to the tanks of locomotive engines, without the employment of pumps. It consists of water troughs placed at various points along the line on each side, outside the rails, with an incline plane at each end. A large pipe is fixed into the water tank, and bent at right angles, so as to present its open mouth horizontally to the water in the trough. The train being put in motion, the velocity of the pipe in the water causes it to rush upwards into the tank, and a valve opening inwards prevents its return. The pipes can be raised by the stoker so as to pass any number of troughs when a supply is not required, and when let down they slide on the incline at one end of a trough, and off at the other, without jerk or concussion. A perforated pipe may be placed at the back, similar to a street water-cart, to lay the dust in dry weather, and prevent grit getting into the engine machinery.

IMPROVEMENTS IN STEAM MARINE PROPULSION.—Mr. Davies, watch-maker, St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, has taken out a patent for a new method of propelling steam-vessels, of an exceedingly novel character, and said to combine many advantages over both paddle-wheel and screw. It appears to be an application of the float boards of the paddle-wheel at the stem of the vessel instead of at the sides, and which work alternately in a vertical and horizontal position, instead of performing a rotatory motion. These floats are placed inside a chamber, or recess, carried on in their movements on an endless railway. When propelling they are vertical, acting on the water with great force; and on leaving the water, they feather upwards, and do not give the slightest counter-action to the motion of the vessel. They can receive no injury from without, either from floating substances, heavy seas, or the shot of an enemy; and being guarded by a double iron keel, can receive no injury from grounding. They can be reversed, or the vessel stopped, with great facility. All the parts will be made sufficiently strong to bear any strain; and there is a great advantage in the engine being enabled to be placed much lower in the vessel than by the present mode. It is said that several eminent engineers, the Admiralty, and the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, have borne testimony to the merits of the invention.

THE IRON TRADE.—Since my last, I am glad to say there is a slight improvement in the demand for manufactured iron, and the works, with few exceptions, are better employed; still I see no chance for the maintenance of the present high scale of wages. How is it possible the masters can pay rates as high as though they were getting 3*l.* per ton more for iron than they are realising? However some of the large houses who have few orders on hand may fell upon the subject, they will not long continue this policy; it is a positive waste of money, and there is not at the present moment any prospect of iron going up to the prices of Sept. last, which price alone could justify the rates now being paid. The advices from the United States are better, and, as I have said for the last two months, there *must* be a demand before the close of the present month, and before the middle of March we shall be receiving orders from Canada. The stocks in both these places were never lower, and the same may be said with confidence as to the state of stocks at home. Some considerable sales of pig-iron have been made during the last few days, and for the present pigs have seen their minimum price. In consequence of the canals being frozen from the late severe weather, the coal trade is not so brisk; indeed, it is not possible to get any minerals into this district from North Staffordshire, Bedworth, Northamptonshire, nor, in fact, from the district from Walsall. The only supplies which can come in must be by railway, and from the impossibility of increasing the tonnage upon them, even before the frost set in, that help will be but very limited. Orders for castings throughout this neighbourhood are very large, and perhaps at no time was there ever so much pig-iron being consumed by the founders. Altogether, I consider the trade has a healthier appearance, and I doubt not but that in a few weeks we shall have an amended demand.—IRONMASTER: *Worcester Journal*, this day.

THE IRON TRADE IN SCOTLAND.—The position which Ayrshire for the last few years has assumed in the iron trade of the country is one which cannot fail to gratify all who are interested in the development of its resources. Of the 150 blast furnaces in Scotland in the month of December last, 40 of them are in this county, which number will by-and-bye be augmented by new ones being put in operation at the Ardeer Works. It is calculated that not fewer than 15,000 men are employed in this branch of trade, and as it cannot be carried on without an immense capital, it will be evident that the gradual extension of these works over the county must necessarily increase both its population and its wealth. Of the 770,000 tons of pig-iron made in Scotland, we are unable to say how much was manufactured in this county, but from the statements of shipments of that article published last month, it appears that of this, 170,047 tons were shipped from Ayrshire ports. Taking the quantity shipped as the make in Ayrshire for the past year, according to the average price (3*l.* 19s. 9d.) it would produce no less a sum than 678,062*l.* 8s. 3d. This is no inconsiderable sum, and when we consider that in a few years this will be still further increased by the extension of works already begun, and perhaps new ones projected, it will be evident that there is a good future in store for the county of Ayr.

SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.—We learn from New Orleans that the large specimen of gold recently found in Calavera County, California, has just been received there: it weighs 160¾ lbs. avoirdupois, 15 lbs. only of which is quartz and the rest virgin gold; its value is estimated at $38,916. It was brought to New Orleans by a gentleman who, having given the five men who found it the round sum of $40,000 for it, intends taking it to Paris this year, to be exhibited at the Great Exposition to be held there.

COAL IN BRAZIL.—A very interesting report of the discovery of coal in the province of Rio Grande, near the city of that name, has been made. These mines were actually discovered some time since, and have been under the direction of Mr. James Johnson: from sundry experiments at the foundry of Ponta d'Area and the navy yard, this coal has been proved to be of excellent quality, and will, no doubt, be of great value. Owing to limited means, as well from the fact that the country has so many great enterprises on foot, the full advantages of this discovery will be but slowly developed.

An attempt is now being made in the neighbourhood of Vienna to naturalise a plant which grows without cultivation in California, where its bulbous roots are used as soap.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION —At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the association, held at the offices of the company, No. 26, Austinfriars, the 30th day of January, 1855, WALTER SHARP, Esq., in the chair,

The advertisement convening this meeting, and also a special meeting, for the purpose of considering a further increase to the reserved fund, having been read, the following report was read:—

It is pleasing to the directors, in laying a statement of their affairs before the proprietors,—as far as the same can be made up at this season of the year, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement,—to be able to inform them that the position of the company has continued gradually to improve during the last year. The produce of the mines during the first five months of 1854 amounted to about 1200 tons per month on an average; and for the succeeding six months to an average of about 1500 tons per month; which together amount to 14,654 tons for the first 11 months of 1854, against 12,235 tons for the same months of 1853, being an increase of 2419 tons during those months of 1854. The chief mining captain, on the 1st December last, writes thus to the directors:—"It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the mines continue to look well, and the produce for last month is good (1630 tons), and I hope to continue it." The prices at which the ore has sold at the ticketing sales have, upon the whole, been good; and the directors now declare a dividend of £4 per share, payable on and after the 8th February next. At the same time that the directors endeavour to increase the labourers at the mines, they exert themselves also to keep down the expenditure; and with that view, it was mentioned in the last report, that the question of procuring labour from China should have their best attention. They have now to inform the proprietors that a few Chinese have been engaged as an experiment, but they have not yet been long enough at the mines to enable the agents to judge whether it will be for the interest of the company materially to increase their numbers. The directors are happy to say that such was the state of salubrity at the mines in the beginning of December, that not a single European was in the hospital.

At this meeting, George Probyn, Esq., and Robert Passenger, Esq., go out of office in rotation as directors, and Sir Henry Willock as auditor, but are candidates for re-election, and a ballot will be held at the close of the meeting for that purpose, as well as for the election of a director to succeed the late Francis Mills, Esq., and for which George Hibbert, Esq., is the only candidate.

At the termination of this meeting a special meeting will be held, for the purpose of rescinding the resolution passed on the 8th of January, 1850, and confirmed on the 30th of the same month, limiting the amount of the Reserve Fund to £40,000; and in lieu thereof to authorise the directors to add to that fund such per centage as they may think fit on the present and on each future dividend, not, however, exceeding the rate of 5 per cent. on any one dividend.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—That the report now read be received and adopted. 65

The ballot was then proceeded with, when George Probyn, Esq., and Robert Passenger, Esq., were re-elected as directors, and Sir Henry Willock as auditor of the company; and George Hibbert, Esq., was elected a director, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decease of the late Francis Mills, Esq.

The Half-Yearly General Meeting being thus terminated, a Special Meeting was immediately held, for the purpose of taking into consideration a further increase to the reserve fund, whereupon the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved,—That the resolution passed at a special general meeting, held on the 8th January, 1850, and confirmed by that held on the 30th of the same month, limiting the amount of the reserve fund to £40,000, be rescinded; and in lieu thereof the directors are hereby authorised and empowered to add to the said reserve fund such per centage as they may think fit on the dividend now declared, and on each future dividend, but in no case to exceed 5 per cent. on any one dividend, until such fund shall amount to £50,000.

After an announcement from the chair, that another Special Meeting will be held at the offices of the company on Tuesday, the 20th of February next, to confirm the preceding resolution,

It was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously,—That the thanks of the proprietors be given to the directors.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE ASSOCIATION. —Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of FOUR POUNDS per share, free of income-tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the office of the association, 26, Austinfriars, on and after the 8th day of February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. The proprietors are requested to leave their certificates at the office for examination three clear days before the day of payment. By order of the Court of Directors,
26, Austinfriars, Jan. 31, 1855. WM. LECKIE, Sec. 66

BRITANNIA MINING COMPANY.—At the NINTH QUARTERLY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders, held at the offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, on Monday, the 29th January, JOSEPH CARY, Esq., in the chair, 67

The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

That the financial statement and abstract of accounts now on the table be approved, and a copy thereof be transmitted to each shareholder, with a report of this meeting.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is expedient and necessary to cease from further prosecuting this undertaking, and that the affairs of the company be wound-up forthwith by the committee, in such manner as they may think most advantageous to the interests of the proprietors.

That the solicitor of the company be directed to proceed against such shareholders as were in arrear of call, for the recovery thereof.

That the following gentlemen form the committee of management, for the purpose of winding-up the affairs of the company forthwith—viz., Joseph Cary, Esq. (chairman), J. C. Rading, Esq., Chas. Clark, Esq., Shirley Woolmer, Esq., Captain Parry, and Captain Charritie.

That Mr. P. F. Nursey be appointed secretary and purser, for the period the committee are engaged in winding-up the concern.

That the amount claimed by Mr. Flexman, for services as a director, be disallowed.

That the cordial thanks of the shareholders be presented to Mr. Cary, for the able manner in which he has presided over the business of this meeting, and to the committee generally, for the zeal with which they have watched over the interests of the company. PERRY F. NURSEY, Sec. and Purser.
5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, Jan. 29, 1855.

IRISH PEAT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of this corporation will be HELD at the office of the company on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at Twelve for Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely. By order of the Board, WM. JEBSON, Sec.
10, Old Jewry Chambers, London, Feb. 1, 1855. 68

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY (Incorporated by Royal Charter). —Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East Indian Iron Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 33, New Broad-street, London, on Friday, the 16th day of February inst., at Two o'clock P.M. precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Charter and Deed of Settlement. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 9th to the 16th days of February, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,
Feb. 1, 1855. G. E. COOPER, Sec. 69

FOR SALE, at ST. JUST FOUNDRY, ONE NEW BOILER, 9 tons, made with best Shropshire plates; ONE BOILER of 5 tons, nearly new; ONE WATER TUBE for a MINER'S "DRY," 20 ft. long, 3 ft. diameter. 70

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, SHIPBUILDERS, &c.—W. BLACKETT, ENGINEER, CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, and READY FOR DELIVERY, various ENGINEERING TOOLS, comprising large and small drilling and boring machines, self-acting screw-cutting lathes, hand lathes, planed iron beds and compound slide rests, shaping and planing machines, and other useful tools. Particulars forwarded on application. 71

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—This road, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which has hitherto attracted but little notice in England, is now completed, and at this date the trains are probably running through from sea to sea. Its effect upon the commerce of the world, when its advantages are fully developed, it is difficult to estimate; but, as it is the only easy transit for passengers, and the only practicable one for merchandise, it is evident that it will open an important channel of communication between the two great oceans, and become a source of very large revenue to its projectors. It extends from Navy Bay, on the Atlantic, to the Bay of Panama, on the Pacific, its entire length being less than 49 miles. Its guage is 5 ft., its grades easy, the highest for a short distance near the summit being 60 ft. to the mile on the Pacific, and 53 feet to the mile on the Atlantic slope; the summit being only 250 feet above the level of the sea. It is well built, and in the opinion of engineers, who have reported upon it, is in every respect as good a road as any on the Continent of America. Some of the bridges are of iron, and it is intended to replace all the wooden structures with that material. The neutrality of the isthmus it traverses is guaranteed by the Government of the United States, by special treaty with New Granada; and also by Great Britain and the United States, by what is known as the Bulwer treaty. It thus becomes the highway of nations. The transit of passengers and merchandise is free. The grant from New Granada is for 49 years, during which period no other road of any kind can be built, without the previous consent of the Panama Railroad Company. This company was organised under the aforesaid grant from New Granada, and a charter from the State of New York. After careful preliminary surveys, the work was commenced in 1850. In 1853 a small portion of the road was used for the transportation of passengers and light freight, the remainder of the transit of the Isthmus being by expensive mule carriage. For some months past 38 miles have been in successful operation; and the 26th of January had been fixed by the chief engineer as the day of celebrating the opening through the Panama. The revenue of that portion of the road hitherto used, notwithstanding the expensive mule carriage from its terminus to Panama, has been sufficient to pay all running expenses, and leave an ample surplus to pay interest on its bonds and dividends on its stock, averaging over 5 per cent. per annum. This revenue had been derived from a single train each way daily, six trains in the week. The average receipts have been more than $18, or upwards of 3l. 10s. sterling per mile for every mile a train has been run, being more than ten times the average receipts on the best road in the United States, or Europe. With such receipts the proportion of expenses to income is much less than on any other road in the world, and when in full operation, it is supposed that one-fifth of its gross income will be sufficient to pay all its expenses, without reckoning upon any increase of traffic across the Isthmus beyond the average of the last three years. The increased rates of charge for through transit will yield a nett revenue of fully 15 per cent. on its entire cost, whilst the charge to passengers will then be only about one-half, and for merchandise one-fifth, of the former expense of mule carriage. The amount expended upon this road, to this date, is about $6,000,000 (1,200,000l.) It is estimated that $1,000,000 more will replace the wooden bridges with iron, finish and fully equip the road for expected increase of traffic, making the entire cost 1,400,000l. sterling, 8l. 00,000. Thus has been accomplished by the enterprise of our transatlantic brethren, at an inconsiderable cost, in view of its importance, a work which many pronounced an impracticability, and all deemed a hazardous undertaking. A continent has been pierced, and two great oceans united. A new highway to commerce has been opened, and when the current of trade shall flow into its channel, the world would wonder that this so-long-talked-of union of the Atlantic and Pacific had not been earlier consummated.

The Penelwdd Copper Works, at Swansea, have been purchased by some spirited London capitalists, and, as we have been given to understand, will shortly be opened as an iron foundry. Should such an event transpire, great will be the benefits accruing therefrom.—*Swansea Herald.*

AN IMMENSE SALE of the WHOLE of the STOCK IN TRADE, PLANT, MACHINERY, and TOOLS, at the IRON BUILDING AND ROOFING WORKS, at SPRING HILL, NEAR BIRMINGHAM; and also in GAS STREET and BERKELEY STREET, in BIRMINGHAM, late in the occupation of Messrs. Porter Brothers and Stuart.

MESSRS. LUDLOW AND ROBINSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, by order of the trustees to the estate, on Monday next, the 5th day of February, and seven following days (Saturday and Sunday excepted), and without the least reserve, the WHOLE of the immense STOCK IN TRADE and EFFECTS, in the above extensive works. 72

ORDER OF SALE—AT SPRING HILL.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.—Roofing-stores, about 14 tons.

TUESDAY, Feb. 6.—The contents of the upper smiths' shop, 14 anvils, portable hearths, 10 tons of new iron, files, &c.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—The greater portion of the machinery, corrugating presses, lathes, punching and shearing machines, screw-cutting machines, drilling machines, shafting, circular sawing machines, dies, and about 50 tons of galvanised, corrugated, and black sheet-iron.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—Large stock of iron (various), iron houses, engine boiler, 10 tons of iron work for gun carriages, railway carriage springs, and other work, &c.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—The contents of the lower smiths' shop, anvils, iron, smiths' hearths, the contents of foundry, two cranes, 70 tons of pig-iron, large stock of iron (various), casting-boxes, &c.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.—Office fixtures, Milner's safe, weighing machine, paint shop, all the patterns, cast-steel, string, hemp ropes, &c.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.—Stock of timber, scaffold-poles, &c.

AT THE WORKS, GAS STREET AND BERKELEY STREET.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.—Fixtures, iron roof, corrugating presses, steam-engine, boiler, and shafting, galvanised tank, weighing machines, about 70 tons of galvanised and corrugated iron, &c.

The sale to commence each day at Half-past Ten o'clock.

N.B. After a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash has been paid, approved bills of four months will be taken from all purchasers (of the stock only) whose purchases shall exceed the sum of £100.

Catalogues, Sixpence each, may be had at the *Manchester Guardian* office, Manchester; at the offices of Messrs. CHINNOCK and GALSWORTHY, auctioneers, Regent-street, London; or Messrs. LUDLOW and ROBINSON, surveyors and auctioneers, 18, New-street, Birmingham; and will be remitted upon enclosure of 10 postage stamps.

VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. MICHELL AND GREENWOOD WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at EAST UNITED MINE, in the parish of Gwennap, on Monday, the 5th of February next, at Eleven o'clock A.M. precisely, the following excellent MATERIALS:—24 in. cylinder ENGINE, 8 ft. stroke, even beam, with 8 tons boiler, and first piece of rod; capstan; shears; 2 horse-whims, shaft tackle, and pulleys, complete; 12 10 in. pumps; 4 11 in. ditto; 8 6 in. ditto; 1 11 in. matching; 1 10 ft. 10 in. working-barrel; 1 10 ft., 6 in. ditto; 1 6 in. H-piece; 2 10 in. windbores; 2 10 in. doorpieces; 1 6 in. ditto; 1 7 in. plunger, complete; 4 10 in. buckets and joints; clacks and seatings; 20 fms. iron bucket rods and joints; 30 fms. 7 in. rods, with strapping-plates to match; 112 fms. 10 in. capstan-rope, quite new; 150 fms. whim and tackle rope; 60 fms. ½ in. whim chain; 4 whim and 6 winze kibbles; 2 crab winches; 30 fms. iron stave ladders; 50 fms. wood ditto; 100 fms. air sollars; 40 fms. 6 in. air-pipes; 20 fms. launders; 2 cisterns; 1 large beam and scales, with stand; 2 small ditto, with weights, &c.; 20 miners' chests; 6 wheelbarrows; 2 water-barrels; wood bucking house; 10 pieces Norway balk; 300 ft. new plank; sawpit; carpenters' bench and chest; grindstone, with frame; fan machine; doors and windows of carpenters' shop; 36 in. smiths' bellows, vice, anvil; smiths' horse; miners and smiths' tools; screw stock, taps, and plates; sundry lots of new and old iron; large iron knocker, with iron line; bolts and burs; hemp; yarn; oil and oil cans; leather; steel; engine shag; candle chest; tar; powder; fuse; shovels; shovel and pick hilts; sundry lots of nails; 100 bushels of mixed lime; together with 100 lots of old and new timber; and all the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE, comprising an excellent apparatus, 3 kitchen tables, 1 dining table, with oil covering, 10 chairs and 2 elbows, 2 desks, washing-tray, glass, earthenware, knives and forks, boiler, saucepan, frying-pan, fender and fire-irons, bellows, blower, set of tea-trays, an excellent bell, and sundry other articles.

The auctioneers would particularly recommend the whole of the foregoing materials, being quite new, and purchased within the last nine months, and well worth the attention of mining agents.—For particulars, apply to the auctioneers, at Truro or Redruth; or at the mine.—Dated Jan. 23, 1855.

MR. BROUGH, Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Turf Hotel, situate in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February next, at One o'clock, either in one or two lots, ALL those ELEVEN (106th) PARTS of BACKWORTH COLLIERY, in the county of Northumberland, producing Northumberland and Hotspur Wallsend Coal, which is excellent for domestic purposes. Also, ELEVEN (1-6th) PARTS of WEST CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY, in the same county, producing Buddle's West Hartley Coal, which is first-rate steam coal.—Mr. T. E. FORSTER, viewer, Newcastle, will give any explanation; and for further particulars, apply to Mr. HENRY WM. PENWICK, solicitor, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Newcastle, Jan. 26, 1855. 74

WIGAN, LANCASHIRE.—TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANT, &c., OF AN EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING CHEMIST.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK is honoured with instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, in the month of February next, on the premises of the chemical works, known as the Wigan Alkali and Chemical Works, at Wigan aforesaid, all the truly valuable WORKING PLANT, UTENSILS, STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, MORTAR MILL, BUILDING MATERIALS, FOUR CANAL BOATS, &c.

Full particulars in next week's papers; and catalogues, which will be prepared in due time, to be had at the offices of WOONCOCK, PART, and SCOTT, solicitors, Wigan; and the auctioneer, at Manchester and Leeds.

EAST CROWNDALE MINE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 56 in. PUMPING ENGINE, with boiler 10 tons, and tube for warmer 30 ft. long; water-wheel, almost new, 50 ft. by 3 ft. breast, cast-iron rings and sockets, with wrought-iron axle, with crusher and drawing machine, complete. 76

1 11 ft. 13 in. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box and gland.	1 6 ft. 13 in. flat-bottom windbore.
1 10 ft. 12 in. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box and gland.	5 matching-pieces, of different sizes.
1 14 in. H-piece. 1 14 in. doorpiece.	3 9 ft. 8 in. pumps.
1 13 in. H-piece.	4 9 ft. 7 in. pumps.
1 13 in. doorpiece.	1 4 ft. 7 in. windbore.
7 9 ft. 15 in. pumps.	1 3 ft. 8 in. windbore.
16 9 ft. 14 in. pumps.	1 9 ft. 6 in. windbore.
2 11 ft. 13 in. working-barrels.	1 4 ft. 7 in. doorpiece.
1 11 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.	1 3 ft. 7 in. doorpiece.
1 11 ft. 9 in. working-barrel.	1 3 ft. 7 in. H-piece.
1 8½ ft. 13 in. plunger-case.	1 pair large yokes, for 15 in. lift.
1 5½ ft. 14 in. clack doorpiece.	A lot of blister and cast-steel.
1 6 ft. 13 in. clack doorpiece.	Several sieves and barrows.
1 5 ft. 14 in. flat-bottom windbore.	A quantity of timber and ladders, in lots.
1 6 ft. 13 in. flat-bottom windbore.	Several good sheds.
2 9 ft. 13 in. sinking windbores.	A quantity of useful iron.
	Staples and glands, &c.
	A lot of new and old brass.

Application to be made to Mr. EDWARD J. COLS, 2, New Broad-street, London; or Capt. LEAN, Horrabridge, near Tavistock, Devon.

POLZEATH CONSOLS.—The SHAREHOLDERS in this mine have directed me to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, their INTEREST therein, including the several setts, steam-engine, whims, capstan and shears, smiths and carpenters' shops, timber and powder houses, &c. The mine includes the former setts of Tinner's Hill, Wheal Phillipps, and part of Wheal Caroline, the whole being in the parish of St. Minver, in the county of Cornwall, immediately adjoining Padstow Harbour, affording the most favourable facilities for shipping ores, and landing coals and other materials. The prospects of the mine are pronounced by all practical miners who have viewed it as of very superior promise, and bids fair, at a further moderate outlay, to realise large returns. Several sales of lead ore have already been made from the shallow levels driven on.—Application for particulars, as well as offers of contract, to be made to ROBT. TAYLOR, Penquite, Liskeard, Cornwall.—Penquite, Jan. 30, 1855. 77

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a valuable FREEHOLD COLLIERY, desirably situate in the Forest of Dean, near the shipping port of Lydney, and the Gatcomb Station (Purton Passage) on the South Wales Railway. The coalfield contains about 200 acres of a very superior hard coal, averaging about 9 ft. 9 in. in thickness; and there are three shafts sunk to the coal, two of which are being worked by a suitable winding-engine at the upper or land side of the property, and the colliery possesses the important advantage of a level drainage, which ensures perfect ventilation. There is a good home trade at the colliery. The quantity of coal at present being raised may be greatly increased by a moderate outlay in enlarging the level, so as to make it available for working coal from the lower or deep side of the coalfield to a branch tramroad recently formed, and communicating with the port of Lydney.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN HUGHES WARMAN, solicitor, Ebley House, near Stroud, Gloucestershire. 78

TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the RIGHT of WORKING COALS under BACKWELL PARK FARM, SOMERSETSHIRE, seven miles below Bristol. This property, containing about 150 acres, lies in a ring fence, adjoins collieries now in full work, and is reported, by a recent survey, to contain several valuable seams of coal of the Nailsea Basin. The estate is intersected by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, a siding from which may be carried on the level to the pit's mouth.—For particulars, apply to T. E. BLACKWELL, Esq., C.E., No. 10, Corn-street, Bristol; or to REES THOS. DAVIES, Esq., Llanelly, Carmarthenshire. 79

COAL.—SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—VALUABLE FIELD OF COAL near Liverpool, and on the line of the London and North-Western Railway.—TO BE LET (by order of the devisees in trust of the late William Lees, Esq.), the MINES OF COAL lying under lands in WHISTON and HUYTON, in the county of LANCASTER, containing about 50 statute acres, intersected by the Liverpool and Manchester Branch of the London and North-Western Railway, and also under so much of the railway as passes over the lands. 80

These mines lie near to the well-known coal fields of St. Helen's and Prescot, and are the Cheshire Delf (about 2 ft. 6 in. thick), the Ten Lands (about 9 ft.), the St. Sebastian (about 4 ft.), the Sir John (about 4 ft.), the Prescot Main Delf (about 18 ft.), the Rushy Park (about 4 ft. 6 in.), and the Little Delf (about 3 ft.) They lie in the above order, at depths ranging from 35 to 400 yards. The Cheshire Delf has been partially worked, but the other mines are believed to be entire. From experiments recently made, there are grounds for supposing that the mines are free from water.

The estate under which these mines lie is distant from Prescot one mile, from St. Helen's about four miles, and from Liverpool, to which town there exists the greatest facilities for sending coal by rail, seven miles.

Such part of the mines as lie under the railway may be worked free from the restrictions imposed by the more modern Railway Acts and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM WHISTLEY, Abbey Hills, Oldham; or Messrs. ROWSON and CROSS, solicitors, Prescot, at whose office a plan of the estate may be seen.—Prescot, Feb. 1, 1855.

TO IRONMASTERS, IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.—THE HAIGH FOUNDRY FOR LEASE.

VERY EXTENSIVE IRONWORKS, FORGE, AND BRICK WORKS AT HAIGH, NEAR WIGAN, LANCASHIRE.—TO BE LET, LEASE, and now in full work, the extensive FOUNDRY, IRONWORKS, FORGE, FIRE-BRICK and TILE MANUFACTORY, known as the HAIGH FOUNDRY and BROCK MILL FORGE, situate at Haigh, near Wigan, Lancashire, in the centre of a most important manufacturing and mining district, nearly equidistant between Liverpool and Manchester, by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; and also equidistant between London and Glasgow, by the London and North-Western Railway, and having direct canal communication between Liverpool, Manchester, and the eastern parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, at present occupied by the Haigh Foundry Company, whose lease expires in the current year, and will be unrenewed, on account of the intended retirement from business of some members of the firm, who have carried on this large concern for the last 20 years. 81

The IRONWORKS consist of a large foundry on the banks of the River Douglas, with five cupolas and three air-furnaces, drying-stoves, &c., calculated for casting of the largest size; and a small foundry in connection therewith for lesser castings; extensive fitting-up shops, blacksmiths and pattern makers' shops, iron warehouse, millwrights' shop, office, drawing shop, foreman's house, large boiler-yard and sheds, with other yards, stables, and suitable out-buildings. The machinery, shafting, furnace-blasts are driven by an engine of about 30-horse power, aided by a powerful water-wheel, driven by the River Douglas. The largest pumping-engines, and the most powerful factory engines in the kingdom, have been made at this foundry within the last 10 years. The forge is driven by water and steam-power, and has all the facilities and appliances for the carrying on of the extensive business by which the Haigh Foundry Company have been distinguished. The spade trade has been largely carried on. Upon the premises are Nasmyth's steam and other hammers, and a rolling mill.

The FIRE-BRICK and TILE WORKS comprise extensive buildings, containing grinding wheels, driven by a steam-engine, drying sheds, and kiln for burning. The fire-clay is supplied from a pit adjacent to the works; and an excellent bed of fire clay exists on the surface, close to the premises.

A gentleman's residence, a manager's house and garden, together with a large number of cottages, are let with the premises, and additional land may be had if required.

A railway is already partly made, and intended to be at once extended into and through the ironworks and the forge, which will connect the property with the London and North-Western and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railways. The works are also situate within half-a-mile of the Lancaster Canal, with which they are connected by a good road.

The continuous prosperity of these works is secured by a very extensive lease as well as distant, connection; and as they may be entered upon whilst in full operation, the advantage thereof may be secured to parties desirous of taking the same, who will find that they admit of almost unlimited extension. If desired, negotiations may be entered into for the ironworks, the forge, and the brick works, separately.

For further particulars, and for permission to view the works, apply to WM. PEACE, Esq., mining engineer, Haigh, Wigan; or to Mr. MATHEW, solicitor, Wigan.

TO CAPITALISTS.—DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, in consequence of other disappointments, TWO (1-16th) SHARES in a promising MINE. A water-wheel and other machinery is just erected, roads driven, and considerable extent of level driven, from which ore to be seen, on the grounds undressed, lead and other minerals. The royalties are low. Price, £500 per share.—Apply to WM. BRAY, Esq., 6, Landsdown-place, Clapham-road. 82

TO BE SOLD,—ONE of DREWE'S PATENT CRUSHING MACHINES, 10 ft. in diameter, capable of crushing 10 tons of quartz per hour (also, one equal to 30 tons), or a proportionate quantity of softer material; also adapted for tin dressing, the reduction of clays and other minerals, or paint,—Apply to Mr. MOSSOP, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street. 83

LARGE GALVANISED IRON HOUSE FOR SALE, ready for immediate shipment, and finished in a superior manner; well worth the attention of Australian merchants, or any one requiring a temporary establishment for the Crimea.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. WM. BIRD and Co., 14, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. 84

IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKS TO BE LET, OR TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD, most eligibly situate in South Wales, near a railway station and shipping port, in the midst of an abundant supply of charcoal, with the best irons on the spot. The works consist of one 70 and one 30 horse power CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, forge, two tin mills, two pairs of cold rolls, one 7-in. bar or iron mill, washhouse with five sides, foundry, 25 three-story houses for workmen, together with all necessary buildings and machinery for making 700 boxes per week; the whole in perfect order, having only been recently erected, and having a very large stock of charcoal on the premises. If taken at an early period, the party coming in would have considerable advantages, in consequence of peculiar circumstances under which it is parted with, and the owner would have no objection to let the principal part of the purchase money remain on mortgage. The superior situation of these works will always allow the owner to work at an advantage over any other manufacturer; and satisfactory reasons for disposing of it. Further with any further particulars, may be had by application to Messrs. J. & J. COLE, solicitors, 36, Essex-street, Strand. 85

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 21st February, at One P.M., for the purpose of considering and adopting the necessary measures for increasing the capital of the company, by the creation of additional shares.
By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.
5, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street, Feb. 2, 1855. 86

THE FORTUNA COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders in this company, that, at a meeting of the directors held on the 30th inst., it was resolved that a further CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS per share should be made; and that the shareholders should be requested to pay the said call at the office of Barnett, Hoare, and Co.'s, on or before the 1st March, 1855.
By order, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec. 87
Offices, 5, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street, Jan. 29, 1855.

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, the 14th of February next, at Two o'clock precisely. By order of the Board. S. J. GREEN, Sec.
77, Cornhill, Jan. 31, 1855. 88

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of shares in the Mexican and South American Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 12th of February, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of considering the present prospects of the Branch Establishment at Chile, and the expediency of raising additional capital for rendering the same effective.
17, Gracechurch-street, Jan. 29, 1855. HYDE CLARKE, Sec.

THE QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA GOLD MINING COMPANY. —Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of this company will be HELD on Tuesday, the 6th day of February ensuing (instead of The 1st), at the London Tavern, at One o'clock precisely, on which occasion the shareholders are particularly requested to be present, as Mr. J. A. Phillips (who left a week returned from California) has, by request of the directors, consented to attend and give information and explanations on the company's property and prospects.
By order, FREDERICK DINELEY, Sec. pro tem.
26, Throgmorton-street, Jan. 26, 1855.
The directors still continue to receive subscriptions for the 10 per cent. deposit on capital.

SUE RIVER COPPER AND GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.—Notice is hereby given, that the shareholders of this company may RECEIVE a RETURN of FIVE SHILLINGS per share on any day except Monday, the 5th Feb. inst., at the offices of the company, 46, Lime-street, between the hours of Twelve and Two o'clock, upon executing the Deed of Release to the directors. The scrip or shares must be left with the secretary before the money can be received.

The balance-sheet of the company lies at the offices for the inspection of the shareholders. By order of the Board of Directors,
Feb. 1, 1855. GEO. LABALMONDIERE.

AUSTRALIAN FREEHOLD GOLD MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that all PERSONS CLAIMING to be ENTITLED to PARTICIPATE in the ASSETS of the above named company, in respect of shares held by them, are requested to SEND to the Committee of Investigation, at the offices of the company, their SCRIP CERTIFICATES, on or before Saturday next, when the sum of 1s. per share will be paid upon the said certificates. By order,
WM. PULSFORD, Purser and Sec.
30, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Jan. 29, 1855.

GUEDALLA TESTIMONIAL.—A SUBSCRIPTION is OPENED, for the purpose of presenting this gentleman with a PLATE, as a testimonial for his unremitting exertions, at great personal cost, in exposing the dishonest and unjustifiable proceedings in gold mining companies, by which many were prevented being defrauded. Donations to be addressed "Treasurer," 17, King's Arms-yard, London.

Subscriptions received to 19th January:—

Charles Manby, Esq., 26, Montpellier-crescent, Brighton	£10 0
A Poor Half-pay Officer, per ditto	0 10
M. A. Goldsmid, Esq., 26, Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris	5 0
Frederick Grant, Esq., Manchester	2 2
John Morison, Esq., 23, Cavendish-road West, London	2 2
Henry Gibson, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street	1 1
G. J. Soper, Esq., 153, Strand	1 1
Augustus Goldsmid, Esq., Paris	1 1
Flat Justitia, Paris	1 0

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL *office*, 26, *Fleet-street, London.*

GEOLOGY AND MAGNETISM. By EVAN HOPKINS. 16s.
GOLD ROCKS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By JOHN CALVERT. 10s. 6d.
WINNING AND WORKING OF COLLIERIES. By MATTHIAS DUNN. 10s.
SUPPLY OF WATER IN SWANSEA. By MICHAEL SCOTT. 10s.
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STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST FOR 1854. By W. H. CUBELL.
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THE COST-BOOK—TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY—WITH NOTES AND APPENDIX.
THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM: ITS PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE EXPLAINED.
CEYLON; ITS PRODUCTS, CAPABILITIES, & CLIMATE. By C. W. PARKER.
BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS A MEANS OF INVESTMENT, with a chart of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines in England and Wales. By J. H. MCCULLOCH, F.G.S. 2s. 6d.; by Post, 4s.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

(PADDINGTON TO THE POST OFFICE.)

Capital £1,000,000, with the usual borrowing powers.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM MALINS, Esq., Montagu-square.—CHAIRMAN.
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SAMUEL BAKER, Esq., Thorngrove, Worcestershire, Director of the Great Western Railway Company.
THOMAS BULKELEY, Esq., Clewer Lodge, Windsor, Director of the Great Western Railway Company.
THOMAS EDWARD DICEY, Esq., Princes-terrace, Hyde-park.
CHARLES WILSON FABER, Esq., Doncaster, Director of the Great Northern Railway Company.
BONAMY PRICE, Esq., Princes-terrace, Hyde-park.
LIGHTLY SIMPSON, Esq., Ridgway Oaks, Enfield, Director of the Eastern Counties Railway Company.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Esq., Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood, Director of the Great Western Railway Company.
Two seats reserved under arrangement with the London and North-Western Railway Company, to be filled by directors of that company. } Directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company.
AUDITORS—Benjamin John Armstrong, Esq., Upper Wimpole-street; Sampson Copestake, Esq. (Messrs. Copestake, Crampton, and Moore), Cheapside.
BANKERS—Messrs. Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard-street.
Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
The Bank of Manchester, Manchester.
ENGINEER—John Fowler, Esq.
ASSISTANT-ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT—J. Hargrave Stevens, Esq.
SOLICITOR—Wm. Burchell, Esq., 47, Parliament-street.
SECRETARY—John Henchman, Esq.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—27, GREAT GEORGE ST., WESTMINSTER.

BROKERS—Messrs. Edward Ellis and Co., 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

This company was incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed last session, but, having been formed by private subscription, it was deemed expedient to defer the public allotment of shares until the arrangements of the company were in a more advanced state. The company is constituted for the purpose of making a railway 4½ miles in length, to connect the west end of London, and its north-western suburbs, with the centre of the City. It will start from the Great-Western Station at Paddington, running along the New-road to Euston-square, King's Cross, and thence through Clerkenwell to its terminus at the General Post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand. The line for the greater part of the distance will run beneath the surface of the roadway, through a spacious archway, which will be thoroughly ventilated and lighted.

Much time was consumed in the formation of a direction, which would comprise members of the boards of all the great railway companies north of the Thames; and in the consideration of an important offer of responsible parties to subscribe a separate capital of £300,000, and to maintain and work the railway on terms which would have secured to the company a minimum nett annual income of £75,000, and, in addition, one-third of the gross receipts above £120,000.

The present direction having at length been organised, and the working offer declined in deference to the strongly expressed opinion of the Great Western Railway Company, that it would be better for the proprietors to retain the entire control of the line and its receipts in their own hands, the directors have determined at once to appropriate the unallotted shares to the public at par.

The capital of the company is £1,000,000, to be divided into 100,000 shares of £10, of which upwards of £600,000 is held by responsible parties, inclusive of £175,000 taken by the Great Western Railway Company. The whole parliamentary deposit has been invested partly in Consols and partly in Exchequer bills; and, besides the accruing interest, both securities have increased in value since they were purchased.

A deposit of £1 per share will be payable on allotment, and calls of £1 per share will be made every three months until December, 1856, when the last call of £2 per share will be payable, before which time the line will be opened for traffic, and every shareholder will be allowed to retain half-yearly a sum equal to £5 per centum per annum on the whole of his paid-up capital, on paying the last call in advance, on or before the 24th of June next. The line will unite with the Great Western, the London and North-Western, and the Great Northern Railways, and also, by means of the North London line, with the Eastern Counties and the South-Western Railways, and thus bring into conjunction all the existing railways on the north, and one of the principal railways on the south side of London, and connect them with the Post-office and the heart of the City.

To secure for the public service the "great convenience and saving of time" described by Mr. Rowland Hill in his evidence before the committee on the bill last session, the rails will be carried into the basement of the General Post-office.

Stations will be established every half-mile, and trains will be run in rapid succession, and at low rates, to accommodate the endless stream of traffic continually passing between every point on the line of railway. As no train will be allowed to start for any station until the departure of the preceding train from that station, no collision will be possible. Contracts have been entered into with responsible contractors for the construction of the railway and works. The cost of the entire railway, with suitable stations and works complete in every respect, has been carefully re-estimated at the contract prices, and including a liberal allowance for preliminary, professional, and other expenses up to the opening of the line, will not exceed £1,200,000. As more than two-thirds of the entire line will be carried under roads and open spaces, where no compensation will be payable, this estimate may be assumed as amply sufficient.

Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the traffic from the fact that the omnibuses plying between various points which the railway will in a great measure accommodate make 3258 journeys daily, and the passengers have been estimated at 48,870 daily; and if to these were added the travellers by cabs and other vehicles, and the usual increase from the facilities and cheapness of the rail, a passenger traffic would be shown too enormous for the received notions of the capability of the railway; the estimates are, therefore, limited to an average receipt per train, not exceeding the average take of the trains on the main line of the Blackwall Railway, although it is believed that experience will prove that more than twice that amount will be safely and conveniently accommodated. The river steam-boats above bridge, touching as they do at places removed from the great thoroughfares, and at uncertain times, are yet computed to carry 150,000 passengers daily.

Taking then the trains to run every five minutes through the day, from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m., with extra trains during the busy hours, from Eight to Eleven in the morning, and from Three to Six in the afternoon, the daily trains will be as under:—

Trains every 5 min., or per hour 12×14=168
Additional trains per hour..... 8× 6= 48=216 each way×2=432 trains per diem.

The average take on the main line of the Blackwall Railway is 7s. per mile per train, then—432 trains×4, the mileage=1728×7s., the take per mile=£604 16s. per diem, which, at 3d. each, would be 48,384 passengers—less than the estimated present number of omnibus travellers, without cabs or increase.

	Per annum.
£604 16s., the daily receipts×313	£189,302 8 0
Two-thirds of the above receipts as the Sunday traffic=£403 4s.×52	20,966 8 0
The receipts from small parcels and from goods during the early morning and the night may be reasonably estimated at	20,000 0 0
Total estimated receipts	£230,258 16 0
Take 35 per cent. for expenses (the entire expenses of the Blackwall Railway for the past year were only £32,000)	80,590 12 0
Nett profits	£149,668 4 0

Or nearly 12¼ per cent. on the estimated outlay of £1,200,000.

These estimates have been well considered, and are as likely, it is believed, to be below as above the actual earnings of the line.

Application for shares, of £10 each, to be made on or before the 12th day of February, 1855, addressed to the secretary; or to Messrs. EDWARD ELLIS and Co., No. 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, London; and, in order to ensure the applications being *bona fide* from responsible persons, they must be accompanied by the receipt of the company's bankers for the sum of 5s. per share, to be retained on account of the deposit of £1 per share, if any of the shares applied for be allotted, or if otherwise to be returned by the bankers to the applicant on and after the 15th day of February, being the day on which the allotment will be made; but in case the balance of the deposit of £1 per share be not paid on or before the appointed day, the 5s. per share will be absolutely forfeited to the company.

Applications for shares must be made in the printed forms, which may be obtained from the bankers, the brokers, or the secretary of the company.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION. Completely registered, capital £200,000, in 40,000 shares, for the supply of Wines to Private Families, Hotels, Messes, Clubs, &c.

CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. Lord MUSKERRY, Carlton Club.
With six other directors from the principal Clubs of London.

MANAGER—T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., 51, King-street, Regent-street.

The wholesale scale of prices is adopted by this company. All wines will be strictly of the growths represented, and in every case pure. Private families can have same in large or small quantities, for prompt payment, after receipt and approval of supplies. Examples of advantage in prices:—The finest Epernay Champagne, hitherto charged £10 10s., now £6 9s. per case of 38 quarts; Moet and Chandon's first quality (direct from the firm), hitherto £12 12s., now £8 9s.; Claret, the finest Chateau R. Margaux, or Chateau Brane Cantenac, both under lease to the company, formerly £12 12s., now £7 4s.; Sherries, formerly 36s., now 28s. per dozen; finest Xeres imported, 36s., now 44s.; Ports in same ratio; finest Cognac, pale or brown, 36s. per gallon.

UNDER HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

INDURATED STONE COMPANY, FOR INDURATING AND RENDERING IMPERVIOUS STONE, BRICKS, TILES, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

(Completely Registered, 23d of December, 1854.)

The company is now in a position to execute orders, and grant licenses for the use of their valuable patent. The great advantage to be derived from the use of this valuable patent; the great advantage to be derived from the use of a material, not only durable but non-absorbent, must be evident to all.

The saving to the country, were this stone adopted for public works, such as docks, bridges, &c., would be very considerable, as local materials could be used, and the enormous cost of granite and other hard stones be rendered unnecessary.

The indurated stone is especially adapted for monumental purposes, vaults, catacombs, &c.; and an average saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. would be effected by its adoption in lieu of the materials generally used.

For sculpture and other works, where considerable labour is expended, the advantage of this stone is pre-eminent, as the finest work can be executed in sandstone, and become subsequently indestructible, except by violence.

The stone will also bear a brilliant polish, thereby rendering it effectual for a variety of ornamental purposes.

Applications for shares will be received to the 27th inst., at the offices of the company, 14 and 15, St. Swithin's-lane, London, and High-street, Tunbridge Wells, where specimens may be seen, and any information relative to the patent obtained; and at Messrs. PAGDEN and HOPKINSON, solicitors, 71, Mark-lane.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND ALL CONNECTED WITH STEAM-POWER.—PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, with ESTIMATES of ALL KINDS of CORNISH MACHINERY, comprised of the most approved modern descriptions and economical principle, may be SEEN at the offices of the Cornish Engineers and General Contractors, Cannon-street Chambers, Cannon-st., City, London.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS,
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

GRIFFIN AND HENSON, RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK for RAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS.

RAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—GEORGE WORSDELL AND CO., WARRINGTON, MANUFACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c.

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER of RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, SCRAP TYRES and AXLES, ALL KINDS of HAMMERED IRON for MARINE and other ENGINES, SHAFTS, and HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER of CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

INGLIS AND CHISHOLM, MANCHESTER, MAKE SMALL STEAM-ENGINES for MINERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.; also, DRILLING, PUNCHING, and SHEARING MACHINES, and OTHER TOOLS, of the best quality, at a reasonable price.—Address, INGLIS and CHISHOLM, Charles-street, Garratt Manchester.

CLECKHEATON IRONWORKS, YORKSHIRE.—JOHN TAYLOR, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS of FORGINGS for LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and OTHER ENGINES, HEAVY SHAFTING, ARM MOULDS, and ALL OTHER COUNTRY FORGINGS.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, FOUNDERS, &c.—Messrs. DAUNT and MOFFAT, METAL BROKERS, 59, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW, OFFER THEIR SERVICES for the PURCHASE and SALE of PIG and MANUFACTURED IRON.
All orders carefully executed, and prompt shipments made.

NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most eminent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norris's Patent is incalculable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and serviceable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models forwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

TO ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.—PETER ROTHWELL JACKSON'S MACHINE for MOULDING SPUR and OTHER WHEELS (without wheel patterns) is NOW AT WORK, and he can SUPPLY WHEEL CASTINGS of any diameter, pitch, number, breadth, or form of cog, on reasonable terms, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR PATTERNS. This method of moulding produces wheels of a superior quality, and will be found very valuable when a change of speed is required, or to replace broken wheels with others of stronger proportions.

P. R. JACKSON also HOLDS a LICENSE to MANUFACTURE RAMSBOTTOM'S PATENT METALLIC PISTONS, which for lightness, cheapness, simplicity, and efficiency, he can with confidence recommend.

References to parties who have the patent wheels and pistons at work, and any other information as to prices, or licenses to manufacture them, may be had on application at the Salford Rolling Mills, Manchester.

SUPERIOR LARCH TIMBER.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, 9753 GROWING LARCH TREES, on the estate of Monzie, Perthshire. The whole are of large size, and fit for sleepers and other purposes where heavy timber is required. The access is easy, being close to a turnpike-road, and only 2½ miles from Crieff, the terminus of the Junction Railway, now in the course of formation, and expected to be finished during the ensuing season.

Mr. PETER MORRISON, overseer at Monzie, will show the wood; and offers will be received, for the whole in one lot, by Messrs. DAVIDSON and SYME, W.S., Edinburgh; JOHN LOCKHART MORTON, Esq., civil engineer, Pitt-street, Edinburgh; or Mr. M'LEISH, banker, Crieff, who will also give any other information required.

N.B. If not sold by private bargain on or before the 1st of March, the wood will be exposed to public sale, in lots, on Wednesday, the 18th of April next.

Monzie Castle, Jan. 12, 1855.

KENTLEDGE ALWAYS IN STOCK, or MADE TO BUYERS' OWN SPECIFICATION.—Apply to WILLIAM F. SIM, Sweeting-street, Liverpool.—N.B. Old Kentledge bought.

FOR SALE,—ONE 15-horse power CONDENSING PORTABLE BEAM STEAM-ENGINE, bright motion, &c., on four diagonal columns, cylinder 18½ in. diameter, stroke 43 in., with governors, eccentrics, and fly-wheel and shaft. ONE 12-horse power HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with pump, powerful fly-wheel, and gearing, complete. About 20 tons of SECOND-HAND RAILS, T pattern, 46 lbs. to the yard, in good condition.—Apply to CHAS. CONNOLLY, 38, Sir John's Quay, Dublin.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

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Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 3, 1855. R. R. DEES, Sec.

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Nova Scotia Railway Office, Halifax, Jan. 2, 1855.

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8000	Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry	2	1⅛		0 3 0	0 1 6—July, 1854.
2000	Anglesea Coal Company	7	7		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov., 1852.
1024	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11¼	6		13 5 0	0 5 0—Jan., 1854.
5000	Bat Holes, Worthen, Salop	1l. 17s. 6d.	—		0 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1853.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2l. 6s. 6d.	9¼	9 9½	6 11 6	0 6 0—Nov., 1854.
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	⅜		0 5 0	0 2 6—July, 1853.
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91¼	350		323 5 0	10 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	7	6		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	7l. 17s.	2		1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept., 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	85		229 10 0	2 0 0—April, 1854.
10000	Castle Slate Quarry, Dolwyddelan	1	1⅛		0 1 9	0 0 9—Aug., 1854.
256	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	16		9 0 0	3 0 0—June, 1850.
256	Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	110		55 0 0	3 0 0—Jan., 1855.
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	185		40 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	380	370 375	424 0 0	10 0 0—Jan., 1855.
000	Dhurode (copper), Ireland	1	⅜		0 3 0	0 1 3—Nov., 1853.
2178	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257¾	85		873 4 0	3 0 0—Feb., 1854.
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	3l. 9s.	2⅛		0 6 6	0 1 6—April, 1853.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32	80		8 0 0	4 0 0—Nov., 1854.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24¼	150		238 0 0	2 10 0—April, 1854.
1035	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	23		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	5½	12		0 5 0	0 5 0—Feb., 1854.
1200	Eyam Mining Company, Derbyshire	3⅛	25½		4 13 4	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30		399 13 0	1 10 0—Aug., 1850.
2240	Foxdale, Isle of Man	7l. 10s. 6d.	25		41 7 3	1 0 0—Oct., 1854.
320	Ditto (New Shares of 25l. each)	20	20		2 4 0	0 16 0—Oct., 1854.
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	2⅛	2		1 0 8	0 3 3—June, 1853.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	8	6		22 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1850.
1024	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	13¼	13½	13 13½	0 7 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1852.
30000	Great Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—Sept., 1854.
13750	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3⅜	⅜		0 10 0	0 4 3—Oct., 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	—		181 10 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8½	7		2 12 6	0 7 6—April, 1854.
6000	Hingston Down Consols (copper), Calstock	3⅜	12½	13	0 19 6	0 6 0—Jan., 1855.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	25	8		25 0 0	— —Feb. 1844.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	—		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
76	Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	3l. 13s. 6d.	—		380 0 0	5 0 0—March, 1851.
2048	Kenneggy (copper), Breage	6s. 7d.	¼		0 4 0	0 4 0—March, 1854.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9⅜	—		1 15 0	0 5 0—May, 1854.
20000	Lackamore (copper), Tipperary, Ireland	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	1000		1250 0 0	50 0 0—Aug., 1854.
5000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	3l. 8s.	1		0 2 0	0 2 0—Aug., 1851.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2⅛	100		1042 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18¾	175		218 15 0	2 10 0—Dec., 1854.
320	Machno Slate and Slab Company	25	30		1 17 6	1 5 0—June, 1853.
160	Ditto (New Shares)	12½	15		0 12 6	0 12 6—June, 1853.
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4l. 10s. 6d.	5¼		0 2 6	0 2 6—May, 1853.
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3¾	—		0 17 6	0 7 6—Dec., 1854.
3000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2¾	1		1 11 0	0 2 6—June, 1853.
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	16½	16¼ ⅝ x d	10 6 6	0 14 0—Jan., 1855.
5000	Nantlle Vale (slate), Llanllyfni	1	1⅛		0 3 9	0 1 3—Nov., 1854.
—	Ditto	4s.	⅞		—	— — —
470	Newtonards Mining Company, Co. Down	50	—		41 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22½	105		324 0 0	2 0 0—Dec., 1854.
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	—		249 10 0	4 0 0—Sept., 1853.
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	nil.	18½	18 18½ x d	3 6 0	0 5 0—Nov., 1854.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1½	12		23 6 0	0 10 0—July, 1853.
500	Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire	7¼	—		3 0 0	0 10 0—Oct., 1854.
160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranzabuloe	21⅛	—		1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	—		50 0 0	10 0 0—Nov., 1853.
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	15	—		6 6 0	1 1 0—Sept., 1854.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20⅜	20		22 19 6	1 0 0—Nov., 1854.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3½	—		0 8 0	0 4 0—Jan., 1853.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2⅛	350	340	330 0 0	8 0 0—Jan., 1855.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1l. 6s. 6d.	7¼	6¾ 7¼	2 2 6	0 7 6—Sept., 1854.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	90		69 0 0	4 0 0—May, 1853.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37⅞	325	300 320	266 5 0	6 0 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1¾	—		8 8 6	0 2 6—Dec., 1853.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	4		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	—		888 0 0	8 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	10⅜	3		11 10 0	3 0 0—Oct., 1850.
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4½	1¼	1¼	4 11 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1853.
6000	Tincroft (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7½	2½		6 18 6	0 10 6—Feb., 1853.
2048	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	⅜	5¼	5¼	7 11 3	0 5 0—Nov., 1854.
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	⅜		1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct., 1847.
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	11½	24		1 15 0	1 0 0—Feb., 1854.
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	32⅝	200		4672 15 0	7 0 0—Jan., 1855.
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	7½	—		403 13 6	2 10 0—April, 1851.
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper), Gwennap	130	30		303 10 0	4 0 0—March, 1854.
4096	Trewetha (silver-lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	1¾	3½	3⅛	0 13 0	0 3 0—June, 1854.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	—		55 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40	140	175 200	47 5 0	2 0 0—Feb., 1854.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranuthnoe	8¼	—		2 5 0	0 2 6—Jan., 1855.
7500	Welsh Potosi (silver-lead), Talybont, Card.	5	4½	6½	1 0 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
2500	Ditto	3½	—		0 11 0	0 7 0—Jan., 1855.
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1⅛	31		2 0 0	0 10 0—Jan., 1855.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	165	160 165	261 5 0	4 0 0—Dec., 1854.
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	£10 7	100		8 0 0	2 0 0—Jan., 1855.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	23		23 5 0	1 5 0—Nov., 1854.
1024	West Wheal Darlington	12l. 18s.	1		0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec., 1853.
200	West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne	77	200		15 0 0	5 0 0—Dec., 1854.
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	7	23	20	4 0 0	0 10 0—Dec., 1854.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10¼	500	560 580	584 10 0	20 0 0—Dec., 1854.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	560		626 5 0	25 0 0—Jan., 1855.
250	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	230		3 13 8	2 5 6—March, 1853.
5136	Wheal Exmouth and Adams United	4l. 14s.	3⅛		1 4 6	0 2 0—Dec., 1854.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	—	115		2375 10 0	8 0 0—May, 1854.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranzabuloe	4¼	¾		1 5 0	0 5 0—Sept., 1852.
6000	Wheal James (iron, copper), Roche	1l. 4s.	¼		0 2 0	0 2 0—May, 1853.
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	nil.	10		4 10 0	1 0 0—Oct., 1853.
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	52		30 0 0	2 0 0—Aug., 1854.
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	100		220 0 0	5 0 0—May, 1854.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5¼	33		28 15 0	2 0 0—March, 1854.
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70	400		165 13 0	5 0 0—Nov., 1854.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	24¼	—		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept., 1852.
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107	200		254 10 0	8 0 0—April, 1854.
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	8¾	36		46 10 0	1 10 0—Oct., 1854.
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwinear	9⅝	5		10 2 6	0 7 6—Jan., 1854.
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	41	39	21 13 0	1 12 6—July, 1854.
20000	Wrysgan (slate), Festiniog	1	⅜	1 1¼	0 2 0	0 1 0—Aug., 1854.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
6400	Crow Hill, St. Stephen's	1¼	—	
9000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	2⅜	¼	
10000	Cwm Darren (lead), Cardigansh.	13s.	⅜	⅜
6700	Cwmdyle Rock & Green Lake	3⅛	1⅛	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardigansh.	8	1	
8000	Dalrhiew (cop., lead), Brecon	£2 3 6	7⅛	
1000	Darren (sil.-lead) Cardiganshire	5⅛	2	
1406	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	60	—	
1024	Devon & Cornwall United (cop.)	13⅛	12⅛	
3807	Devon and Courtenay (copper)	⅜	1	
5000	Devon Buller Gt. Consols	13s. 6d.	⅜	
4000	Devon Burra Burra (copper)	3⅛	—	
1000	Devon Great Tincroft (tin)	¼	—	
10000	Devon Tin Mines	1	—	
1244	Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	£10 9	1⅛	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	11⅝	15⅜	
256	Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card.	26¾	25	21
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	£1 1 6	⅜	
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	33	31½	31
1500	East Birch Tor [A] (tin), Devon	3	—	
1000	East Birch Tor [B]	1⅛	—	
1024	East Ding Dong (tin), Madron	£3 4	—	
9000	East Tamar (sil.-ld.), Beerferris	2⅜	⅜	⅜
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	12	4	
2048	East Wheal George, Walkhamp.	2⅛	—	
4000	East Wheal Russell, Tavistock	£3 13 6	1⅛	
3500	East Wheal Vor (tin)	2¼	⅜	
564	Ecton Mountain, Derbyshire	10	—	
536	Ecton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	—	
1250	Esgair Llee, Llanfihangel-y-Croy	7	—	
5000	Fee Donald (lead, antimony)	¼	1	⅜ 1
24000	Fox Tor (tin), Altarnun	1	—	
15000	Fron-isa and Craigiog (lead)	1	¼	
12000	Gallt-Ffrith-Rhedyn (lead)	3	3¼	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	£2 8 6	⅜	
4000	Gawton United	£2 12	⅜	
1024	Gilmar (tin), St. Erth	£5 10 3	6	
8000	Glen Lead, Ireland	⅛	¼	
12000	Gorn (lead), Llanidloes	12s.	—	
243	Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper)	103½	22⅛	21½ 22½
900	Great Beam (tin), St. Austell	20	9	
30000	Great Cambrian	1	—	
4000	Great Cowarch, Merioneth	4⅛	3	
30000	Great Hewas United	1	⅜	
17043	Great Onslow Cons., Camelford	1¼	1	2
1024	Great Sheba Consols	15⅝	13	
6000	Great South Tolgus	2⅛	6	
10000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	1	—	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, Phillack	34¾	33	27 28
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	2¾	1⅛	
100000	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston	1	1¼	
1024	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	£14 7 3	11	
6000	Gwaynlliflon (lead)	4s. 6d.	—	
512	Halamanning and Croft Gothal	94	25	
8192	Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock	16s. 6d.	1¼	
5000	Haytor Consols (tin, copper)	4	—	
512	Helvellyn Consols (cop.)	1	13	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead) Hennock	8	2	
10000	Hill Bridge Consols	1	2	
5000	Holne Moor (tin), Ashburton	2	—	
5000	Hope Valley	1⅛	2	
12000	Ivybridge (silver-lead)	8s. 6d.	⅜	
2048	Kea Tremayne (tin)	nil.	⅜	
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	£4 6 6	1¼	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare	5⅛	1⅜	1
1698	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (cop.)	18	3	
1024	Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	£5 6	5	
10285	Leeds Town (tin, cop.), Crowan	3⅛	1¼	1 2
4000	Loveden United, Cardiganshire	1⅝	1	
20000	Ludgvan Lease (tin), St. Ives	⅛	⅜	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead), Devon	1⅜	⅜	
2500	Madron United (tin), Cornwall	5	6⅜	6⅛
1024	Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth	2¼	—	
256	Messer, Bodmin	75	—	
6400	Michell (lead), Flint	5s. 6d.	⅜	
4096	Middleton (lead), Snailbeach	4s.		
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.), St. Hilary	9⅛	3	
7500	Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek	1⅛	2	
20000	Mizen Head, Cork	⅜	⅛	
10000	Molland (cop.), South Moulton	⅜	⅜	⅛
6400	Mostyn (lead), Flint	⅛	⅛	
1024	Mount Tiack (tin, cop.), Lelant	1	—	
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw	1⅛	1⅛	
1700	Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader	3l. 8s.	10	
5000	North Britain Burra Burra	£2 13	⅜	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	£10 14	2	
1024	North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1	—	
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	1⅛	3	
2500	North Frances (cop.), Illogan	4⅛	3	2
2000	North Levant (tin, cop.) St. Just	1¼	7	
21000	North Staffordshire Consols	1	—	
10000	North Towy and Cystanog	4s. 6d.	¼	¼
1128	North Wheal Crofty (copper)	£10 14 3	9	7¾ 8¼
1024	N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	10	18	16 16½
1050	North Wheal Trelawny	£4 14 6	6	
—	No. Wh. Trelawny, Quithiock	—	—	13⅛
12000	N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin.	1⅛	—	
2048	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5⅛	3	
7980	Old Avarack & Nancothan United	⅛	—	
10000	Old Trewether Consols	1	1⅛	⅜ 1
256	Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	4	5	
2500	Orsedd (lead), Flint	2⅜	1¾	
10000	Pednandrea United (tin)	1	1	
10240	Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.)	6¼	2¾	
5000	Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder	£1 6	1⅛	
1500	Penrraig (lead), Carnarvon	4	—	
5000	Pendarves & St. Aubyn (tin, co.)	£1 6	⅛	
5000	Penhale Consols (silver-lead)	3⅛	1	
5000	Penllyne Court	18s.	⅜	
128	Penmaen (gold), Merioneth	125	5	
4000	Penpompren	11s. 6d.	⅜	
640	Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire	6	2⅛	
2925	Penzance Consols	2⅛	⅜	
24000	Perran and Leisure Union	11s.	⅜	
9259	Perran Consols (Perranuthnoe)	2	1¼	
12000	Perran Wheal George	¼	⅜	
1000	Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.)	5⅛	—	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
2000	Polgear & Lancarrow (cop., tin)	£2 3	⅜	
60000	Poltimore (cop., gold), Devon	1	⅜	
2400	Porkellis United (tin), Wendron	8	5	
6400	Prideaux Wood, Luxilyan	1⅜	—	
10000	Respryn (copper), Lostwithiel	2	—	
10000	Rheidol United Mine	£1 6	⅛	
3500	Rhoswydol & Bacheiddon (lead)	11¼	9	
12500	Rhosydd (slate), Festiniog	1	—	
12500	Ditto	6s.	—	
10000	Rinsey United	1	—	
25200	Rorrington (lead), Snailbeach	7s.	⅛	⅛
256	Rosewarne (cop., tin), Gwinear	24	75	85 90
5000	Round Hill, Salop	£1 2	13	
4000	Sithney Wheal Buller (tin)	1⅜	1⅛	
1500	Skiddaw & Blencathera, Keswick	11s.	—	
—	Sortridge Consols	—	2¾	2⅜ ⅜
12000	Sortridge and Bedford, Tavistock	8s. 4d.	⅜	
4000	South Bedford (copper)	2¼	1⅛	
6000	South Bog (lead), Salop	14s. 6d.	⅜	
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	13	5⅛	
20000	South Cork (silver, copper)	1	⅜	
5000	South Crenver (copper)	3¾	1¼	
256	South Garras	3	25	
2000	South of Scotland	2⅛	—	
3500	South Speed, Uny Lelant	3	—	
2048	South Wales Consols	£2 8 4	1	
1405	South Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	nil.	5	
4096	South Wheal Yeoland	⅜	⅛	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	14	—	
5208	St. Austell Consols	£1 18	1⅛	
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2⅛	1⅝ 2
30000	St. Hilary Wheal Friendship	1	1¾	1⅝ 1¾
512	St. Michael Penkevil (tin)	4	—	
1800	Swanpool, Budock	7	5	
10000	Taliesin (sil.-lead), Cardigansh.	2⅛	—	
20000	Tassan (lead), Ireland	13s.	¼	
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	£2 11	⅜	⅜ ⅜
6400	Tees Side (lead), Cumberland	1⅛	1½	1⅝
12000	Trannack Consols	1	1	
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	3⅛	2	1⅛ 1¼
25000	Treburget Consols, St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	6⅛	—	
4096	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	£1 8 6	¼	
10000	Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor	1¼	2	
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	£1 19	4⅛	
2000	Trenow Consols	£3 16	—	
10000	Trevalga (slate), Boscastle	1	—	
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	6	1	
2500	Trevenen (tin), Wendron	3⅜	3¾	
3200	Ty-Maen, Whitford	⅜	—	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carnar.	5	5	
10000	Tyn-y-berth (slate)	1⅛	1⅛	
5000	Ulpha United Mines, Cumberl.	⅛	—	
6000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	£1 3	⅛	
20000	Vale of Towy (lead)	¼	⅛	⅛
2500	Welsh Potosi (new shares)	1	—	1¾ ⅜
256	Wendron Consols	£32 15 5	50	
2000	West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire	4s.	—	
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	22	21	
2860	West Crinnis, St. Austell	2¾	3¾	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancreed	£4 13	1¾	
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£6 0 8	—	
25000	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	1	1	
6000	West Polberro	16s.	2	
1056	West Stray Park	2	10	
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	20	19	
10000	West Wheal Jane	1⅛	1¼	
4000	West Wheal Russell, Calstock	1⅛	—	
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin.)	32⅜	—	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	—	
12000	Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	1	1⅛	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	6⅛	—	
256	Wheal Betsy (tin), St. Agnes	14⅜	—	
539	Wheal Carne (tin), St. Just	9⅜	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	£4 12	—	
1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	8⅛	2	
2048	Wheal Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	£1 16 7	6	
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	11	—	
4096	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	3¼	1¼	1⅛ 1¼
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Redruth	9	4⅛	
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	20⅛	7	
6000	Wheal George, St. Columb	1	⅛	
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	3¼	⅜	
10000	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	£1 2	⅜	
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1⅜	⅜	6s
3000	Wheal Helen (tin), Breage	1⅛	3	
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	£5 8 6	—	
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4¼	4⅜	3⅛ 4⅛
6000	Wheal Langford	£1 6 6	⅜	
1000	Wheal Lemon (tin)	£15 0 6	5	
512	Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives	6⅛	—	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (Perran)	2	8⅛	
3400	Wh. Mary Great Consols (cop.)	5	—	
5000	Wheal Marshall, St. Stephens	¼	—	
4000	Wheal Maudlin	2	1⅜	
512	Wheal Montague (tin)	6⅜	—	
8960	Wheal Peru, Cornwall	10s. 6d.	¼	
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	£1 5 6	—	
2048	Wheal Robins (tin) Liskeard	3	—	
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2¼	1	1 1¼
1024	Wheal Sidney, Plympton	3⅜	—	
952	Wheal Stanley, St. Columb	⅛	—	
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	2¾	2⅛	
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	19⅜	6⅜	6 6½
3000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	5	5⅛	
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	1¼	—	
3167	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	£6 9 3	2	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	21¼	6	6
1024	Wheal Venton (sil.-lead), Lisk.	£6 13	4	
6400	Wheal Whitleigh	2	—	
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ive	£1 9 0	4⅛	4⅜
4096	Wh. Zion (cop., lead), Calstock	£4 0 6	1	1⅛ 1¼
6400	Whitford (lead), Flint	6s.	⅜	
4096	Wood (lead), Beerferris	19s. 6d.	⅜	
10000	Wrysgan (Preference)	1	—	1 1¼
100	Wyndham Consols	44	44	
4906	Yeoland Consols (tin, copper)	4¾	1	

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14½	2		4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov., 1853.
72000	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	⅛	¼ ⅛	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov., 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25⅛	2⅛	1¾ 2¼	34 17 6	0 10 0—Dec., 1844.
2464	Burra Burra (copper), South Australia	5	158		150 0 0	5 0 0—Sept., 1854.
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	51	46½ x d	69 12 0	4 0 0—Jan., 1855.
200000	Colonial Gold, Australia	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜	0 1 6	0 1 6—March, 1854.
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	16	18	16 18	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	17	15 17	8 0 0	0 10 0—June, 1853.
10000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	8	8	6½ 7½	2 0 6	0 15 0—March, 1854.
103815	Mariquita and New Granada	1	⅜	⅜	0 2 0	0 1 0—July, 1853.
20000	Mexican and South American (cop.), Mexico	9	6⅜	6¾ 7¼	6 0 0	0 7 6—Jan., 1855.
88715	North British Australasian	1	⅜	⅜ 1	0 0 8	0 0 8—March, 1854.
32000	Obernhof (lead), Nassau	1	⅜		0 1 0	0 1 0—June, 1853.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	11¼	4⅛	4⅛	33 4 0	1 5 0—July, 1848.
104000	San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	1	—		0 1 9	0 0 7—June, 1854.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	30	28 31	27 17 6	2 0 0—Nov., 1854.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	Av. 28¼	3	2½	1 16 6	0 4 0—Feb., 1853.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
75000	Adelaide Land and Gold Comp.	2	⅛	
100000	Agua Fria (gold), California	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜
25000	Almaden (silver-lead), Spain	2	—	
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	6	1¼	¾ 1¼
75000	Brucutu (gold), Brazil	⅛	1s.	
6000	Chalanches (sil., cop.), France	10	—	
80000	Clarendon Consols, Jamaica	⅛	⅛	⅜ ⅛
25000	Fortuna (silver-lead), Spain	⅜	⅜	⅜
120000	Gladbach (zinc) Rhenish Pruss.	1	⅜	
20000	Iberian (silver-lead), Spain	⅛	⅜	
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	⅜	
20000	Keweenaw Point (cop., sil.)	5	—	
2309	Kinzigthal Min. Ass., Germany	4	4¼	
60000	Liberty (gold), Virginia, U.S.	1	⅜	
60000	Linares, New, (lead, cop.), Spain	1	⅜	
22000	Louise, Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	Lusitanian Min. Co. for Portugal	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜
17000	Metcalfe (copper), Jamaica	1	⅜	
25000	Modena (cop., sil.-lead), Italy	1	—	
25000	Nassau (cop.), Rhenish Prussia	1	—	
10000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1⅛	1 1⅛
200000	Nouveau Monde, California	1	⅜	⅜ ⅜
25000	Peninsular Mining Company	¾	⅜	
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France	20	14½	13½ 14½
25000	Port Royal and St. Andrew's	½	¼	
60000	Quartz Rock, California	1	¾	⅜ ⅜
100000	Rhenish Mining Company	¾	—	
70000	Waller, Goochland Co., Virginia	1	⅛	⅜ ⅜
75000	Wildberg (sil.-lead, copper)	2	1⅛	
100000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	12s	⅜	

MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
3000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altar.	3⅛	2	
940	Balnoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	2	1	
4000	Balleswidden United	3	1⅛	
12000	Ballygoneen (lead), Wicklow	1	⅜	
4000	Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	£1 8	—	
15000	Barytes Company of Ireland	1	1⅛	
4000	Bedford Consols	1s.	¼	
508	Bell and Lanarth, Gwennap	11	2	
1500	Birch Aller, Bridford	6¼	5⅛	
2000	Birch Tor and Vitifer, Lydford	£2 5 6	⅜	
1000	Boiling Well (copper)	10	17½	
120	Bollowall and Nanpean (tin)	20	—	
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	4	1¼	
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	20	60	
4335	Bottle Hill (copper), Plympton	3¾	—	
4000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	⅜	—	
128	Britannia, Llanarmon	4	—	
4000	Bronfloyd (lead), Wales	⅜	¼	
100	Brynford Hall (lead), Flint	20	30	25 30
420	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	2⅛	2⅛	
256	Buller and Basset United (cop.)	31¼	80	70 75
2000	Bwlch (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3	
6000	Caegwian (gold), Merioneth	⅛	⅛	
5000	Cae Gwyn, Cardiganshire	[illegible]	⅜	⅜
1024	Caerphilly & [illegible], S. Wales	8	—	
3384	Calstock Consols (copper)	4⅛	¼	
3331	Calstock United (tin and cop.)	3⅜	⅜	
1000	Camborne Consols	3⅜	—	
1024	Caradon Consols, St. Cleer	5	—	
2000	Carbona (tin, copper), Crowan	7	⅜	
50000	Carnarvonshire Slate	1	1¼	
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3	1¼	
8500	Carrack Dews United, St. Ive's	£1 6	1⅛	
8000	Carreg-Rova (cop., lead), Salop	1	1⅜	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	£9 14 6	8⅜	
4096	Castle Dinas (tin), St Colomb	2¾	⅜	
6000	Caylan, North Wales	£2 1	2¾	
900	Cefn Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	85	
2000	Clara	1	1⅛	
1024	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	9⅛	17	16½ 17
8000	Clowance Wood	8s.	⅜	
2000	Coed Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	6⅛	4⅜	
15000	Connemara, Galway	1	⅜	
2510	Cook's Kitchen, Illogan	£15 18 9	—	
20000	Coosheen (copper), Cork	1	1¼	
900	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	—	
1055	Craddock Moor (cop.), St Cleer	8	15	15½ 16
6130	Craigwen, Dinas Mowddwy	1	1	
800	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr	8⅜	—	
512	Creegbraws (copper), Cornwall	13⅜	—	
1500	Crookhaven (copper), Cork	10	—	

MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES.

Shares.		Paid.	Price.
20000	Angarrack Consols	1	1⅛
10000	Arundell Copper	1⅜	1½
250	Berriow Consols	£6 16	—
1800	Blaen Caylen (lead)	£1 1 6	—
5000	Bodewl, S. Wales	£1 7	⅛
6000	Bolenowe	1⅜	⅜
1180	Bridford Consols	£5 9	—
812	Butterdon (lead)	5⅛	2⅛
5000	Callington Valley Con.	1	—
6000	Caradon Wood (lead)	£1 4 6	—
30000	Carbery West, Ireland	⅛	⅛
5000	Caroline Wh. Prosper	2	5
6400	Carvath United	2	—
10000	Caton (silver-lead)	3s.	—
4422	Cefn Gwyn, Cardigan	£1 13 6	⅜
1000	Collacombe	10	—
5000	Coniston United	12s.	¼
2400	Cwm Consols (tin)	1¼	5
6000	Cwm Elgia, Carnar.	1	—
12000	Ditto	¼	—
5000	Devon United	1	⅜
8000	Dinas Great Consols	⅜	—
80000	Drewsteignton	⅜	⅜
16000	Dunsley Wh. Phœnix	1	2
5000	East Black Craig	12s. 6d.	—
1024	E. Boscean, St. Just	2	5¼
6144	East Caradon (cop.)	£1 13	2¼
8500	East Frongoch (lead)	⅜	⅜
1000	East Wheal Reeth	£3 9	—
12000	East Wheal Robert	—	¼
10000	Glansevin	4s.	—
24000	Glenaulin & Carivilleen	⅛	⅜
512	Great Rough Tor	37	5
1800	Great Sortridge	1	¾
10000	Great Treburget	¼	—
10000	Great Treveddoe	2	2
10000	Great Wh. Martha	¼	⅜
10000	Havon & Henfwlch	⅜	⅛
4096	Hemerdon Consols	£1 1 6	1
5000	Herodscoomb	1¼	—
30000	Irish Consols	1	—
1024	Ivy Tor Consols	£2 3 6	—
8000	Kerry (lead)	1	—
20000	Kilraine, Donegal	8s.	⅛
12000	Lady Grenville	1	⅜
20000	Leighcloon	¼	¼
9679	Mount's Bay Consols	2¼	2
64	Nant-ar-Nelle	13	20½
320	Nent Force, Alston	1	1⅛
5000	New Copper Bottom	1¼	—
3072	Newton St. Cyres	1	—
1024	New Wh. Friendsh.	nil.	5
256	North Fowey (cop.)	4¾	—
6400	North Hingston Cons.	1s. 6d.	¼
128	Oakeley (cop., gold)	1	25
8000	Oola, Limerick	1	1¼
5000	Pendeen Consols	¼	⅜
7434	Penquean, St. Breock	2¼	1⅜
6000	Perran (silver-lead)	⅜	⅜
12000	Perran Wh. Alfred	1	⅜
4000	Perran Wheal Jane	£1 3	—
16000	Polgooth & Woodclose	1⅛	—
2048	Ponterwyd, Cardigan	2¾	—
3660	Prignant Consols	1	—
10000	Quintrell Downs	⅛	⅛
8000	Red Dragon, Wales	1	⅜
240	Retallack United	1	—
4000	Ritton Castle (lead)	16s	1¼
100000	Royal Hibernian	1	—
6000	Severn (lead, cop.)	9s.	—
21000	South Devon Consols	1	—
240	South Trelawny	1⅛	—
3072	South-West Phœnix	£1 13 6	1
1000	South Wheal Lovel	12s. 6d.	—
4000	South Wheal Russell	11s. 6d.	⅜
10000	Tamar Maria	⅜	⅜
1800	Teign Hope (Dart.)	1	—
12000	Tregoneb. & Patwork	1	1⅛
4000	Tremollett Down	16s.	—
4000	Tresellyn Consols	12s	⅜
10000	Waterford (copper)	1	—
2048	West Goginan, Card.	4⅜	⅜
1024	West Phœnix	15⅜	—
256	West Sharp Tor	47	—
12000	West Sortridge	3s.	¼
5000	West Wheal Arthur	⅜	⅜
6000	W. Wh. Friendship	1	1
4096	Wheal Edward	2	3¼
5000	Wheal Fanny	£1 12	⅜
2048	Wh. Fanny, Perran	£1 12	⅜
512	Wheal Freedom	1	⅜
1536	Wheal Gill	10	⅜
4800	Wheal Ludcott	13s.	⅜
8000	Wheal Penelope	1	—
6000	Wheal Pollard	13s. 6d.	⅜
10000	Wheal Samson	1	—
4000	Wheal Surprise	1	1⅜
1024	Wheal Trelusback	5⅜	—
3000	Wheal Tristrem	3	—
4000	Wheal Victoria	1⅛	1⅜
5000	Willow Bank (lead)	11s.	—
800	Winster (lead)	1	—
54	Yeo, Chegford, Dev.	5	—
10000	Yorkshire Min. Co.	⅛	—

Transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Shares.		Paid.	Clos. Pr.	Bus. Done.
100000	Agua Fria	1	⅜ ⅜	—
30000	Anglo-Australian Gold	1	—	—
100000	Anglo-Californian	⅛	⅛ ⅜	¼
20000	Australian	6	¾ 1¼	—
60000	Australian Cordillera	1	—	—
100000	Australian Freehold	1	⅛ ⅜	—
50000	Ave Maria	1	—	—
210000	Carsons Creek	⅛	⅛ ¼	—
100000	Colonial Gold	1	⅜ ⅜	—
330000	Copper Miners of England	Stock	50 55	—
8000	Ditto, Pref., 7½ per cent.	25	25 27	—
70000	English and Australian Cop.	5	1½ 2	1⅛
25000	Fortuna	⅜	⅜ ⅜	⅜
100000	Great Nugget Vein	1	⅛ ⅛	⅛
72000	Grand Duchy of Baden	1	¼ ⅜	—
60000	Liberty	1	—	—
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal)	1	⅜ ⅜	—
100000	Mariquita	1	⅜ ⅜	⅜
2000	Mexican and South Amer.	9	6 6⅜	6¼
60000	New Granada	1	⅜ ⅜	—
200000	Nouveau Monde	1	⅜ ⅜	—
10000	Pontgibaud Silver-lead	20	13½ 14½	—
100000	Port Phillip	1	⅜ ⅜	—
60000	Quartz Rock	1	⅜ ¼	—
50000	South Australian	1	1⅛ 1⅜	1¼
70000	Waller	1	⅜ ⅜	—
100000	West Mariposa	1	⅜ ⅜	—

*** In accordance with an announcement to that effect, we have removed the prices from all mines in the above list where alterations have not been forwarded, or the price given confirmed, for a period of one month: we hope by that means to remove one difficulty,—that of purchasers or sellers being deceived by the quotation in the current Journal being represented as the present value, although the price may have varied considerably since it first appeared. We hope, also, to bring the parties concerned into more frequent communication with regard to any alteration in the present position or prospects of their respective adventures; and, we need hardly add, that we shall be happy to fill up all the blanks, on receipt of the quotation at which business has actually been transacted, guaranteed by the name and address of our correspondent.

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